

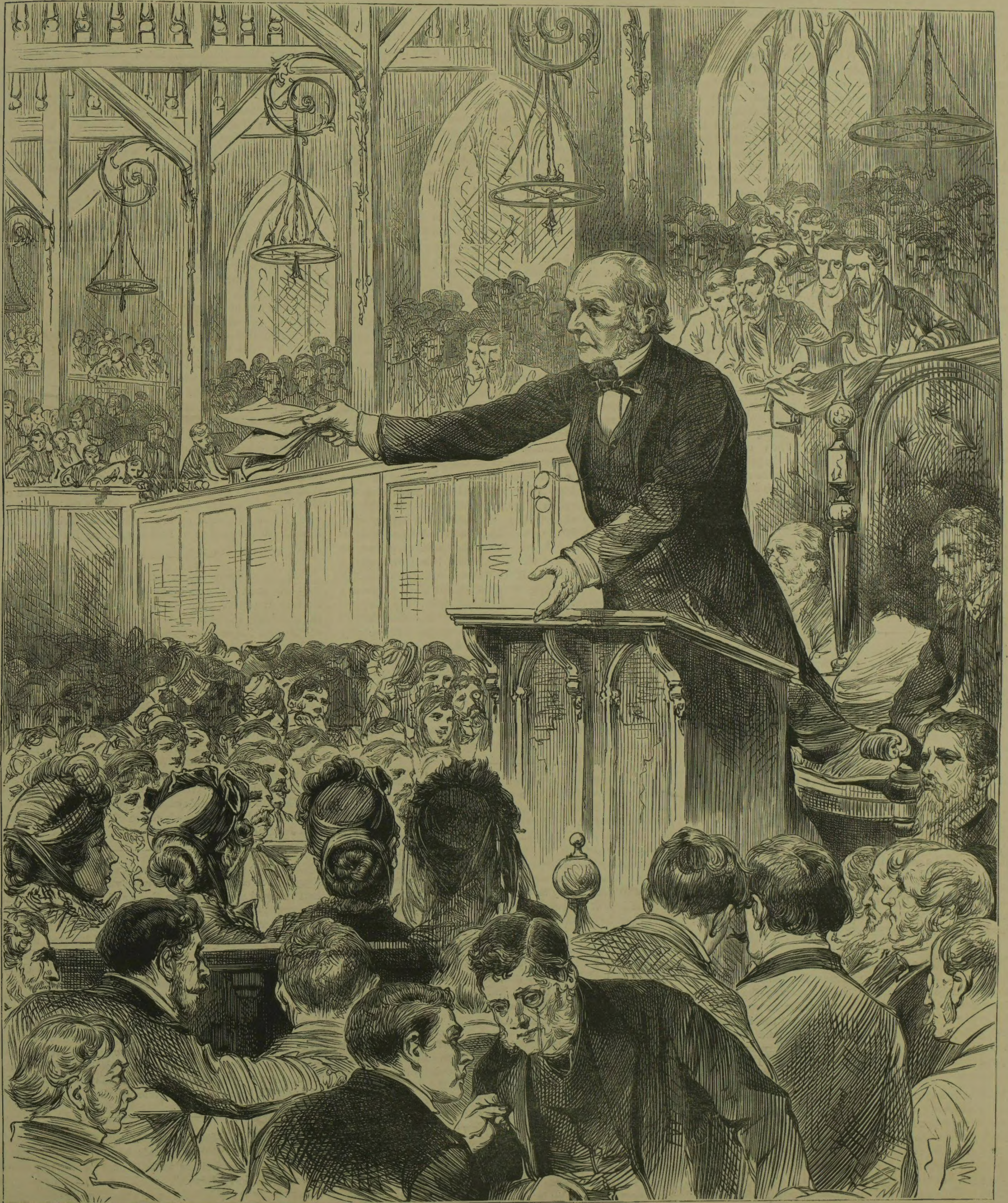
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2431.—VOL. LXXXVII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

TWO SIXPENCE.  
WHOLE SHEETS } BY POST, 6d.



THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN: MR. GLADSTONE IN THE FREE CHURCH ASSEMBLY HALL AT EDINBURGH.



## OUR NOTEBOOK

In an essay on "English Prose Style," Mr. George Saintsbury has touched lightly on a few of the absurdities now in vogue among certain writers who aim at attracting attention by the misapplication of words. "When we hear," he writes, "that a bar of music has 'veracity,' that there is a finely executed 'passage' in a marble chimney-piece, that someone is 'part of the conscience of a nation,' and that the 'andante' of a sonnet is specially noteworthy, the quest after the unexpected has become sufficiently evident." There is no greater sign of intellectual weakness than this effort to say something out of the way. It is vulgar, too, and the least educated persons always use the biggest words. A man troubled with a liver complaint lately told the doctor that he "realised" his right shoulder. A journalist writes of a family being "plunged" into mourning; another, referring to Disestablishment, writes of "this platform being carried into execution"; a third, describing her Majesty's volume, says it is the woman rather than the Queen that "permeates" the page—and that reminds us that there is what has been termed the "unhappy doctrine of permeation"; and, as Mr. Gladstone has been called an "opportunism," we fear that disagreeable word, though it is not even to be found in Webster, must be included in the English vocabulary. A milliner, it is well known, never uses an English word when she can use, or misuse, a French one, and milliners' English is dear to many writers. Then it is a curious fact that no man is ever known to die in these refined days—he "succumbs." News is furnished or conveyed—it is never given; people are informed, but not told; and, if a happy bride is supplied with a "handsome lingerie," she may also, perhaps, when on the honeymoon, have the privilege of drinking "intermediate tea."

Samuel Rogers said he had never written a sonnet, because he did not see why a man, if he had anything worth saying, should be tied down to fourteen lines. He did not see that the sonnet, like other legitimate forms of verse, has a law of its own, which in one mood of thought makes this form as indispensable to the poet as the ode may be in another. This truth is now recognised; and the sonnet, which Dr. Johnson and the poet-banker despised, has become dear to the lover of poetry. Sonnet anthologies have been numerous of late years. Mr. Dennis led the way by a selection, in 1873, of which a second edition appeared in 1881. Mr. Main followed, with his "Treasury," which, being far more copious, was necessarily less select. Then came two selections by Mr. Waddington—one of poets of the past, and the other from the works of living writers. About the same time, Mr. Hall Caine published his "Sonnets of Three Centuries"; and now it is announced that Mr. William Sharp is preparing a selection of the best sonnets of this century, from Wordsworth down to those of contemporary dates. The sonnet—witness Milton's "On his Blindness," or Wordsworth's "Composed on Westminster Bridge"—is capable of concentrating a noble thought in imperishable verse. This, however, is not the only use to which it can be applied; for, according to the late Sir Henry Holland, it is, perhaps, the "most effective soporific, in whatever language it be written."

The British Museum possesses a copy of the Basel edition of Shakespeare (1799), with copious MS. notes by Ludwig Tieck. We are not aware that these have ever been consulted by any editor of Shakespeare; they would, probably, repay the trouble. A specimen may be of interest. In the prolegomena (vol. ii., p. 172) Malone quotes Steevens's remark that a passage in "Cymbeline" seems to be imitated in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Philaster":—

The gods take part against me: could this boar  
Have hold me thus else? (Act iv., scene 2.)

Iachimo says in "Cymbeline" (Act v., scene 2):—

I have belied a lady,  
The princess of this country, and the air on't  
Revengefully enfeebles me; or could this carle,  
A very drudge of Nature's, have subdued me  
In my profession?

"No," says Tieck, "either the resemblance is accidental, or Shakespeare is the imitator. If Fletcher had borrowed the thought, he would have expanded the three lines into a dozen." The remark is acute; but Tieck was prejudiced by his strong conviction that "Cymbeline" was the last of Shakespeare's plays. We now know, by the diary of Dr. Simon Forman, that it was acted in 1610 or 1611.

What may be appropriately designated as a howling blunder occurs in some of the reports of Mr. Cowen's speech at Newcastle on Saturday night. In denouncing the machine system of the Caucus, the orator is made to compare the lethargy of public feeling produced by it to "the tranquillity of the galley-slaves, who roared in cadence and in silence." Roaring in silence is admirable; but we surmise that the eloquent speaker said "rowed," or possibly "oared."

With reference to our Note on the first employment of the term "evolution," in its current philosophical sense, an ingenious correspondent points out that it was employed by physiologists in the first half of the eighteenth century to denote the theory of the generation of living things opposed to the now accepted doctrine of epigenesis. This application of the term, however, as our correspondent says, by no means answers to the conception of evolution expounded by Spencer and Darwin; and, like ourselves, he has so far failed to find any earlier instance of its employment in this sense than in the running title cited by us from Professor Nichol's "Architecture of the Heavens" (1850). The word occurs in Herbert

Spencer's "Social Statics" (p. 504); but, so far as our correspondent can ascertain, the first instance of its use by Mr. Spencer in the sense required is in an essay on "The Development Hypothesis," contributed by him to the *Leader* newspaper on March 20, 1852. Our correspondent, following M. Caro, in "Le Progrès Social," proceeds to point out an almost prophetic passage in "Tristram Shandy" (chap. 121):—"Kingdoms and provinces, and towns and cities, have they not their periods? And when those principles and powers which first cemented them and put them together have performed their several evolutions, they fall back."—"Brother Shandy," said my Uncle Toby [a military man, be it recollected], laying down his pipe at the word *evolutions*.—"Revolutions, I meant," quoth my father. "By Heaven, I meant revolutions, brother Toby: evolutions is nonsense."—"Tis not nonsense," said my Uncle Toby. Uncle Toby certainly had reason for what he said.

Curious statistics are published as to the average longevity in various professions and trades; and it is proved that the clergy are by far the longest lived of any class in England, which surely proves that the quiet routine of a rural life is most conducive to health. Lowest in the scale of years are placed cabdrivers; so that, after all, the work of tailors, shoemakers, and others, generally considered most unhealthy, is not so in reality.

Lady Dufferin's great plan for the improvement of the condition of women in India has met with the encouragement it well deserves; but we are sadly ignorant of the real position of a Hindoo woman. In India the Education Committee state that there are 21,000,000 widows, and a large proportion of these are children between five and fifteen! A Hindoo lady herself emancipated from the bondage of her caste, has written to the *Times of India* in very forcible language on the subject of enforced widowhood, and painting in sadly true colours the terrible position which a widow holds in India—it is a positive stigma, the sight of one draws forth a curse from the orthodox Hindoo; and she is degraded to coarse food and menial work in the household. A man may marry many wives, and probably does; but a woman, once a widow, must remain so all her life, be she a child of tender years or a woman of sixty.

The prices of fish in these days is a matter of frequent discussion, and its transit from place to place has occupied much attention; how interesting is it to gather from the old Berkeley MSS., lately published, some account of the fish-market on the banks of the Severn in the Middle Ages. Fifty-three different sorts of fish were named as being caught in that river; but the compiler of these old MSS. (Mr. Smyth) is only concerned with the law respecting those caught in the Hundred of Berkeley, where, for eighteen miles, the Severn winds along those lands. The Royal fish, including sturgeon, were the sole property of the Lords of Berkeley; other species, known as galeable fish, were subject to a particular law. The fisherman fixed his price, and the "galer" had the option of paying half that sum in behalf of the Lord, or of refusing the same and taking that amount from the fisherman. The Sheriff of Gloucester in the time of Henry III. was forbidden to allow anyone to purchase lampreys save the King, these being evidently a specially Royal favourite. If the Court were far away, the fish must be baked before being forwarded; but if not at too great a distance, sent as they were for the Royal table. Six lampreys cost the King £6 7s. 2d., and the carriage of the same, 6s. 8d.; but a few months later in the year, a larger number only fetched £1 11s. 6d. A sturgeon was always carried to the castle, and the old custom still exists of £1 being paid if one is taken there in the present day. Many old laws with regard to the fish are to be found in these interesting MSS., with the history of the great whale found in the Severn in the reign of James II. Within the last year or two of Queen Victoria's reign another of these sea monsters was thrown ashore near Berkeley, and its value now is about £400.

The oft-repeated assertion that choice in marriage is determined by a love of the opposite is not altogether borne out by Mr. Francis Galton's investigations. His carefully prepared tables have shown, to his own satisfaction at least, that tall men do not habitually seek short wives; or that short men look for female giantesses. Men and women of similar heights marry just as frequently as men and women of contrasted stature. Another interesting outcome of his investigations is a little consolatory to the average run of people; though in these days of universal competition and diminished income it may not be pleasant for the genius who marries young and has a large family. He shows that there is very little greater probability of the offspring of a gifted couple attaining distinction than for the children of mediocre parents. The full transmission of hereditary genius is so rare that it may, for all practical forecasts of life, be left out of a parent's calculations in planning his children's future.

This is the time of year when artists reconsider their autumn projects, turn over their sketches, and finally decide on the subject of their pictures for the Academy Exhibition of the ensuing spring. Mr. Boughton, A.R.A., has, however, anticipated his fellow-workers in the field of art, and has two pictures already well forward. For inspiration, he has gone to Washington Irving's History of New York, and has selected for one work an incident of the period of William the Testy—a Dutch Governor, who, by edict, forbade tobacco smoking. The protestors against this regulation are depicted as assembling outside the hall-door of the Governor and blowing their smoke contemptuously into his face, and that of his wife. The second picture is of the Council, held in the absence of Peter Stuyvesant, in which the members are addressing themselves to the punishment-stick, lying across an open copy of the law, and to the empty chair of their President.

Amateur acting is a refined and elevating pastime, and has increased very much in popularity during the past few years. But dramatic authors have of late been complaining that amateurs take their pieces without any permission whatever, and play them without paying the fees to which authors are reasonably entitled. The excuse frequently offered is, that the performance has been given for a charitable object, and not for profit. Laudable, no doubt; but, say the playwrights, you must not be charitable at our expense; and they appear to have right on their side—certainly they have law.

Lovers of high-class bric-à-brac may expect a tempting feast during Messrs. Christie's next auction season, when, probably, the collection, or a considerable portion of the collection, of the works of art of the late Earl Dudley will be offered for sale. His Lordship was an accomplished connoisseur, wealthy enough to disregard expense when any treasure especially took his fancy, and he did not limit his purchases to any one class of goods. It was he who bought the celebrated Sèvres boat and pair of jardinières, representing the arms of Paris, from the collection of Earl Coventry; and from the first Demidoff sale he obtained, for ten thousand guineas, the famous Sèvres service of the noble family of Rohan. Pictures by the great masters he also picked up from time to time, never buying one about the genuineness of which there was any doubt. "La Chaise Percée," by Greuze, from the Foster collection; Murillo's "Prodigal Son," from Stafford House; a unique Raffaele, valued at twenty thousand guineas, and a fine lot of Turner drawings, will all, unless previously disposed of, be on view at King-street within the next few months. A masterpiece of Crivelli, of which the late Earl was particularly proud, has already been sold to the German Government, *on dit*, for ten thousand pounds.

We have hitherto been under the impression that the police derived their slang sobriquet of "Bobby" from the Christian name of Sir Robert Peel, who was the prime mover in effecting their introduction and improvement. Mr. Sampson, in his Slang Dictionary, however, points out that the term is older than the introduction of the new police. "The official square-keeper," says he, "who is always armed with a cane to drive away idle and disorderly urchins, has time out of mind been called by the said urchins 'Bobby the Beadle.'" So much for native research. A German has now thrown a new light on the subject, and one which, if not very brilliant, at least is interesting, as showing what muddles foreigners get into when they attempt to fathom the depths of English slang. Herr Francis Brömel has just published an essay on the English police, and in it he gravely states that a policeman is called "Bobby," because he can always be had for a shilling, which the English mob designate a "bob." He seems to have been misled by the "Queen's shilling" of military recruits; and he goes on ingeniously to explain that policemen are not paid with sovereigns, but with shillings, their wages being eighteen shillings a week. Over the other title, too, he comes to grief, alleging that "Peelers" are those who peel off the skin of criminals with their truncheons. Henceforth we must go to Teutonic sources for the derivation of our native slang.

The acute young lessee of Drury-Lane Theatre is indefatigable in striving to make his popular playhouse superlatively attractive. Mr. Augustus Harris has supplemented the strikingly realistic scenes of the Soudan War in the drama of "Human Nature," by opening a most interesting exhibition of Egyptian and Soudan relics in the saloon, which has been beautifully decorated by Liberty and Co. In forming this fine collection of arms, shields, banners, and curiosities, lent by Lord Wolseley, Sir Gerald Graham, Admiral Sir William Hewitt, Colonel Kitchener, the Earl of Dundonald, and others who have taken part in our Soudan Expeditions, Mr. Harris has doubtless been aided by Mr. A. M. Broadley, as a souvenir of whose skilful defence of Arabi Pasha the Cairo cell of the Ceylon exile is represented. Lady Wolseley, Sir John Gorst, and Earl Cairns were among the company present at the opening of the Exhibition, a favourite nook of which is that enriched by Miss Ethel Mortlock's excellent portrait of the late Colonel Burnaby, and by the drawings contributed by the Artists of this Journal, Mr. R. Caton Woodville and Mr. Melton Prior.

A terrible example of the "descent to Avernus" is that of Stephen S. Peace, who was "formerly Sheriff of Southampton, had occupied a high position there, and was one of the leading supporters of the Claimant. He had fallen from his position as a coal merchant by misfortune, and was this year taken into the service of Messrs. Fraser and White, coal merchants, as manager, and while so employed, it is alleged, he forged bills and acceptances, and dealt fraudulently with cheques." So the other day this ex-Sheriff, ex-coal merchant, ex-occupier of "a high position," was sentenced to "six years' penal servitude." Yet it was "by misfortune," we are told, that he began his descent, and misfortune may happen to any of us. Of course, crime must be punished, misfortune or no misfortune; but the modern Pharisee would do well to ponder upon the words of the grand old "heretic," John Bradford, who, when he saw a poor wretch carted off to Tyburn, would say: "Ah! but for the grace of God, there goes John Bradford!"

Poor Keats! Many were the sorrows of his short life; and he thought, though in this he was mistaken, that his name would be "writ in water." But he did not know, he never could have dreamed, that his passionate love-letters to Fanny Brawne would have been blazed in print and exhibited at public auction. Some of them are now in the market, and are about to be sold for the second time, we believe. How truly would Keats have echoed the lines of Donne:—

'Twere profanation of our joys  
To tell the laity our love.



The word has gone forth from that unseen and impalpable council which rules over public taste, and calls itself Fashion, that the next style of furniture is to be a return to what is known as "Empire." All our little tables and cunning chairs, over which the spirit of Japanese art has breathed its soft influence—all the comfortable lounges which Louis XV. and the Regency invented to make life luxurious, are to be given up. The mirror, with its thick mouldings; the round table, with its marble top; heavy mahogany chairs, with copper fittings and mountings, are to reign supreme in our drawing-rooms. The days of white and gold decoration are to return, and complexions which the high dark dado has enhanced are to be tried by the most unflattering of backgrounds.

The movement just set on foot to establish "hostels" in and about London for the benefit of clerks and the like employed during the day, is, after all, only a return to what was a common custom five hundred years ago at Oxford and Cambridge. At these places, which already were drawing large numbers of men altogether out of proportion to the ordinary accommodation, the college system was not at all, or at least only just, established. At Oxford alone, at the end of the thirteenth and throughout the fourteenth centuries, there were no less than three hundred "hostels" for students; and the stories of their frequent brawls with the townsfolk and with one another, occupy a large place in early academical history.

The six pictures presented to the Louvre by the Rothschild family will, on many accounts, be a very valuable addition to that gallery. The principal work is a "Dead Christ between two angels," by Carlo Crivelli, of which the career has a certain historical interest. At one time it formed part of the collection of works brought together by Buonaparte at Malmaison for his wife, and, on the fall of the First Empire, was sold, in 1814, with the other works, to the Emperor of Russia, by whom it was left behind. After the death of the Empress Josephine it passed to Prince Eugène, who, it turned out, bequeathed it to his wife, a Bavarian Princess. An amusing squabble then arose between that lady's father and Louis XVIII. The King of Bavaria ordered his daughter's pictures to be sold by auction; the King of France refused the necessary permission. At last, after much diplomatic correspondence, the house of Bourbon gave way before the house of Wittelsbach, and the "Dead Christ," by Carlo Crivelli, was sold to an Englishman, Mr. Barber, for 1600*l.* (£64). In the course of last summer, the picture again came into the market, and, in spite of the desire of M. Turquet, the Under-Secretary for Fine Arts, the state of the public exchequer prevented his obtaining a grant for the purchase of this and other attractive works then offered for sale. Baron Alphonse De Rothschild, hearing the condition of affairs, at once offered to subscribe 40,000*l.* to a fund to assist the Ministry of Fine Arts, and, with three other members of the family, 170,000*l.* (£6400) was speedily subscribed, and the Rothschild gift will henceforward figure "on the line" in the Louvre Gallery.

The other works of the Rothschild gift all belong to the early period of art: An "Annunciation," by Fra Angelico, in two panels; on one an angel in adoration, and on the other the Virgin erect, holding a book in her hand. "The Madonna au Lis" (Virgin with the Lily) of Hugo Van der Goes is represented seated, holding on her knee the Child, whose sole ornament is a coral necklace. In the background is an admirable panoramic view of the city of Bruges. Another work belonging to the same school, is an "Annunciation," of which artist's name is unknown. The Virgin, in a blue dress, is kneeling at a footstool, and is just turning round at the sound of the voice of the angelic messenger. The room is a very small one, but highly ornamented, in the Gothic style, with gilt statuettes in profusion. The "St. George" of Lucas Cranach is a fine specimen of well-preserved panel-painting, rich in colour and delicate in finish; but the gem of the collection is Sandro Botticelli's "Vierge au Puits"—as it likely to be named—an exquisite specimen of the master's work. The Virgin is seated beside a well, and near her is kneeling a St. John, recalling in many ways the figure of the child-saint in Raffaele's "Belle Jardinière."

What is a civilised country? The question naturally occurs to one upon reading the appalling account of what took place at Castle Farm, between Tralee and Killarney, the other night, when there was a deadly conflict between a peaceable farmer's family (Curtin by name) and a murderous gang of ruffians, called Moonlighters. The list of "casualties," with one man killed on one side, and three on the other, might be such a list as is issued after a hostile engagement between outposts of two contending armies—say, Servian and Bulgarian. Miss Norah Curtin seems to have displayed the characteristic courage of her sex in Ireland; and one consolation, slight though it may be, is to be derived from the reports received of the affair: it appears that, though the superiority in point of numbers was on the side of the Moonlighters, they were no match for the worse armed, worse prepared, less numerous, but brave and determined Irish family.

At Clerkenwell the other day a heart-rending statement, "supported by the testimony of the police," was made to the magistrate by ex-convict George Brown. On the 28th of last May, he said, he was released from jail, having served his whole time (this is a notable point) and so without a ticket-of-leave. Why did he serve his whole time (which was ten years, for burglary)? Because, having been "partially insane" (through "bad treatment and worry," he said), he could not "earn the usual good-conduct marks." Why had he only 10*s.* given him when he was released? Because, having been insane and unable to work, he could not earn the £6 which he would otherwise have earned. After he was released, he was once more driven mad by "worrying about his position," and was sent to Banstead Lunatic Asylum, whence he was discharged "perfectly cured,"

but without a penny to keep him from relapsing again into lunacy or crime, or both. He wandered—starving—for two days and nights about the streets; he was tempted with money to join his old associates, but he refused; and at last, "almost dropping with fatigue and hunger," he applied to the magistrate at Clerkenwell. The magistrate sent him to a Prisoners' Aid Society, where nothing could be done for him, because (the old story) he "had no ticket-of-leave, and had not been recommended to them by the governor of the convict prison." So he departed, with an alms bestowed upon him by the magistrate, and gloomily predicted that his old associates would get hold of him, and, as he was utterly unable to obtain work, "it would all end in his finding himself in prison again." If all this be true, it is grievous to think on, almost too painful to read about, suggesting a doubt as to the truth of the saying that "it is never too late to mend." Upon one weak point in the story, however, the apprehension fastens at once: the absence of a ticket-of-leave and the consequences thereof are easy enough to understand, and there was no help for it; but why did not the governor of the prison recommend him? One would have thought that a humane governor, if thoughtful as well as humane, would have even taken the initiative in recommending so peculiar a case, had recommendation been possible.

Readers of humorous literature, it may be hoped, are in general acquainted with the ingenious fiction of "Erewhon," the land where men's conceptions of merit and demerit are reversed, where moral delinquents are sent to a hospital, and sufferers from illness punished with fine and imprisonment. Swift seems to have had the germ of a conception of the same kind. In "The Tale of a Tub," the anonymous author promises a tract on "The Kingdom of Absurdities," and some memoranda in Swift's handwriting show that the humour would have consisted in the delineation of an inverted world. The children, for instance, would always have died before their parents—an idea which even Swift would have found it difficult to work out.

"Fas est et ab hoste doceri"; we may learn something even from a foreigner. For instance, a French sporting paper of last Saturday's date says:—"Le Duc de Winchester (*sic*) a refusé de remplir les fonctions de handicapeur du Jockey Club." There is a Marquis of Winchester, and there is a Bishop of Winchester; but neither of those "parties" is likely to have had the office of "handicapper to the Jockey Club" offered to him; though, if a Bishop would really undertake some such mundane duty, a marked improvement might result to the Turf, if not to the handicaps. Of course, "le Duc de Winchester" might easily be a misprint for "le Duc de Westminster"; but then the Duke of Westminster, though devoted, after his own fashion, to horse-racing, is not as the late Admiral Rous was, and would not have been considered the sort of person to whom the dignity and emoluments of a handicapper, even a "handicapper to the Jockey Club," could be offered, if only by way of a joke. The French writer probably got a little "mixed" (quite pardonably) between the title of the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis (or the Bishop) of Winchester, and the Earl of Westmoreland, and meant to say that it was the last-mentioned nobleman who had "declined with thanks" to step into Mr. Weatherby's shoes when Mr. Weatherby had done with them.

In the course of an electoral campaign politeness is never very prominent, and candidates must be prepared to accept "chaff" in a political rather than in a personal spirit. However, there are limits to the forbearance of even the most good-humoured aspirants for Parliamentary honours, and a candidate who assaulted an interlocutor at Bordesley last week, certainly had some excuse for his behaviour, which was eventually expiated by the payment of a fine of five shillings. To ask a candidate, on a public platform, whether his mother was not an inmate of a Birmingham workhouse, could hardly be passed over as a specimen of refined badinage.

#### CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR CARDS.

One sometimes hears it said that these graceful trifles are not in such demand as they were, that the interest in them is fast waning—in fact, that they are becoming a bore. Yet the supply is as great and the cards are as gorgeous as ever. By right of their merit, the productions of Mr. Arthur Ackermann, of 191, Regent-street, deserve first mention—honourable mention they must needs have. They are diversified, and fully uphold the reputation of this well-known art-firm. Some curious ones, more curious than charming, are made of real frogs. Then there are Prang's world-renowned American cards, for which Mr. Ackermann is the sole agent for England, of the usual variety and excellence.—From Messrs. M. H. Nathan and Co., of Australian-avenue, Barbican, we have received a packet—some brilliantly coloured, others printed in quiet tints. There is a sprinkling of comic ones, in good taste.—Mr. Kennard is in the field with a novel notion—hunting subjects, on stout, gilt-edged cards, which may be made to act either as Christmas cards or as menus. That the designs are capital goes without saying, seeing who is the designer. Messrs. Chapman and Hall are the publishers, and the cards can be obtained at all railway stations.—Mr. J. E. Bennet, of 82, Queen-street, Cheap-side, has introduced a useful novelty, which he terms the visette. A visiting-card is readily slipped into a space reserved for the purpose, and so the personality of the sender is attached to the card with little trouble—a great consideration where some dozens of Christmas greetings are sent off by one person. The cards bear graceful designs, some being formed for ladies and others for gentlemen's cards.—Last, though not least in merit, Messrs. Misch and Stock, of 55, Jewin-street, issue several specialties—chromos, reliefs, and text-cards—deserving commendation.

Sir Francis Sandford, K.C.B., the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland, who is at present on a visit to Glasgow, his native city, was present, on the 13th inst., at a conversation convened in his honour by the Glasgow School Board in the Fine-Art Galleries. On Saturday, he opened a new school erected by the School Board in one of the poorer districts of the city. He had previously attended a meeting of the local branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland, at which he was presented with an address in recognition of his warm and continued interest in national education.

#### HUMOURS OF ELECTIONEERING.

The grand appeal of rival political parties to the suffrages of an enfranchised population is always the occasion for exhibiting many strongly-marked varieties of class and personal character, interesting to the observer of human nature and of English social life. In presenting some illustrations of these, it is due to gallantry that we should give precedence to "the Ladies' Committee" which is, however, one of the latest developments in the progress of our electoral system. The constitutional right of non-electors to associate themselves in efforts to influence the action of the legal constituency will scarcely be denied, or the general expediency of their doing so. It would be difficult to show any reason of propriety affecting the sex, why the woman, being a separate householder, or in an independent position, who voted three weeks ago for a member of the School Board, should not vote for a member of Parliament next week in the same quiet manner; simply walking into a guarded room, taking from the clerk a paper with the printed names of the candidates, and silently marking her choice at a side table. There is nothing unfeminine in that; and the men who presume to think unmarried women can have no interest in the government of the State, or that they cannot understand political questions, only prove themselves to be arrogant and supercilious bigots, and Tories at heart. The Conservative leaders of the present day have renounced this silly prejudice; and, if any leaders among the Liberal party still entertain it, they are so much the less of Liberals, and the less true to the principle of just and equal representation. The Ladies' Election Committee, whether it be composed of Dames of the Primrose League, or fair disciples of the Democratic creed, is a very legitimate institution in these days, when Duchesses, Countesses, and the wives and sisters of Cabinet Ministers do not hesitate to speak in public for their noble or right honourable friends.

Our Artist's next Sketch is decidedly comical; it is a scene on the platform of a Music-Hall, with an architectural stage painting in the background, and here stands, "for this night only," an elderly gentleman, bald and spectacled, uttering vocal sounds which are not those of song. It reminds us of a late eccentric M.P., who, being about to read in the House the words of an obnoxious ballad, was greeted with a merry call to "Sing, Whalley, sing it!" The supporting figures are extremely characteristic; the lively, smiling, appreciative countenance of the old Dissenting minister, at one end, the intense seriousness and funereal air of the absorbed listener at the other; the bland impartiality of the chairman, with raised eyebrows, pursed lips, and balanced thumbs, carefully maintaining a middle position between all possible contrary sentiments; the evident weariness of somebody's plump wife and pretty daughter, and the stolid patience of a worthy tradesman sitting behind the speaker, are "as good as a play."

Provincial newspaper reports tell us of "large and influential" meetings, held in the most obscure rural hamlets where few people were supposed to dwell. The same orator, if we mistake not, who appeared at the Music-Hall in the town, has come to address an expected assembly of sturdy English peasantry, summoned to gather in hundreds "under the spreading chestnut-tree." A big boy, a little boy, and a big girl, part of the family at a neighbouring cottage, are the only audience that has been attracted by his presence. In the evening, at the parish school-room, a meeting has been convened to hear the speech of the opposing candidate; but with as poor a result. One small schoolboy, perhaps at the bidding of his elders, who prefer the tap-room of the Blue Lion for their own recreation, sits alone to receive a full exposition of national policy, and consoles himself with munching an apple. But there are more favoured country places in "the length and breadth of the land," visited by an erudite, aged, Philosophical Radical, filled with the doctrine of Bentham and Mill, eagerly lecturing the "horny-handed sons of toil." His conference with these brawny labourers, in the back yard of a workshop, is a case of "Mind and Muscle." All the intellectual power, with hardly an ounce of flesh, is contained in the frail and meagre frame of the philanthropic old gentleman, who is an excellent scholar, but has foresworn beef and beer. The audience, fine stout fellows, who could beat Mr. Gladstone in felling an oak, and could perhaps even fell an ox, find him "a clever old chap with lots o' gab," and listen with great amusement, but fail to catch an idea of his theme of eloquent discourse.

"The schoolmaster is abroad" in these days, as Lord Brougham said he was a good while ago; but has he yet come home to the intelligence of our working classes? If we go back to the middle of the last century, the middle classes of that time, the small tradesmen of country towns, freemen of the ancient boroughs, or paying "scot and lot," or entitled to vote as "pot-wallopers," do not seem to have been very enlightened and trustworthy electors. Hogarth's pictures of what we call the "Humours of Electioneering" are almost as familiar to his countrymen as the novels of Fielding and Smollett; and the two bits we have copied—the scene of "Canvassing for Votes" and that of "The Polling"—will be recognised at a glance. In the reign of King George II., when Sir Robert Walpole was Prime Minister, the free and independent burgesses were not more ashamed to pocket their ten-guinea bribes in the open street than were the honourable members of Parliament to accept £500 bank-notes in the lobby of the House. The great pictorial satirist, however, was by no means inclined to be a Radical Reformer; and he has drawn, in the background, an ugly incident of popular violence, a mob furiously attacking the Crown Inn, with that famous madman perched on the lofty beam of the signboard, which he is sawing asunder, forgetting that he must fall to the ground with the object of his destructive rage. The polling-booth, at which a maimed hero of the French wars, bereft of both arms and one leg, tenders his patriotic vote, is attended by lawyers in their wigs and gowns, who were frequently employed by the contending parties to argue for and against the legality of individual voters' claims to the franchise. These discussions, with the judgments upon them, when there was no authentic previous registration, occupied so much time as to protract the business of polling for many days; but the number polled was often ridiculously small. At High Wycombe, in 1794, after a very severe contest, Sir Francis Baring had got twenty-nine votes, and Sir John Dashwood twenty-two. At Launceston, in 1796, when the Duke of Northumberland's two candidates, the Hon. Mr. Rawdon and Mr. Brogden, triumphed over the Earl of Dalkeith and Mr. Garthshore, who were supported by the Duke of Buccleuch, the votes polled were but twelve on one side, and eleven on the other. It may well be supposed that vast sums of money were spent in these elections. There was one at Shrewsbury in the same year, contested by Sir William Pulteney against two gentlemen named Hill; and it is stated in a contemporary newspaper that, during this very protracted struggle, the expenses of each party were at the rate of £1000 a day, until Sir Richard Hill, who paid for his sons, had disbursed £100,000. In another place, a candidate, who had come with his wife, making a great show of riches, was compelled to sell not only the lady's jewels but her costly dresses, and she went home in the shabbiest attire.



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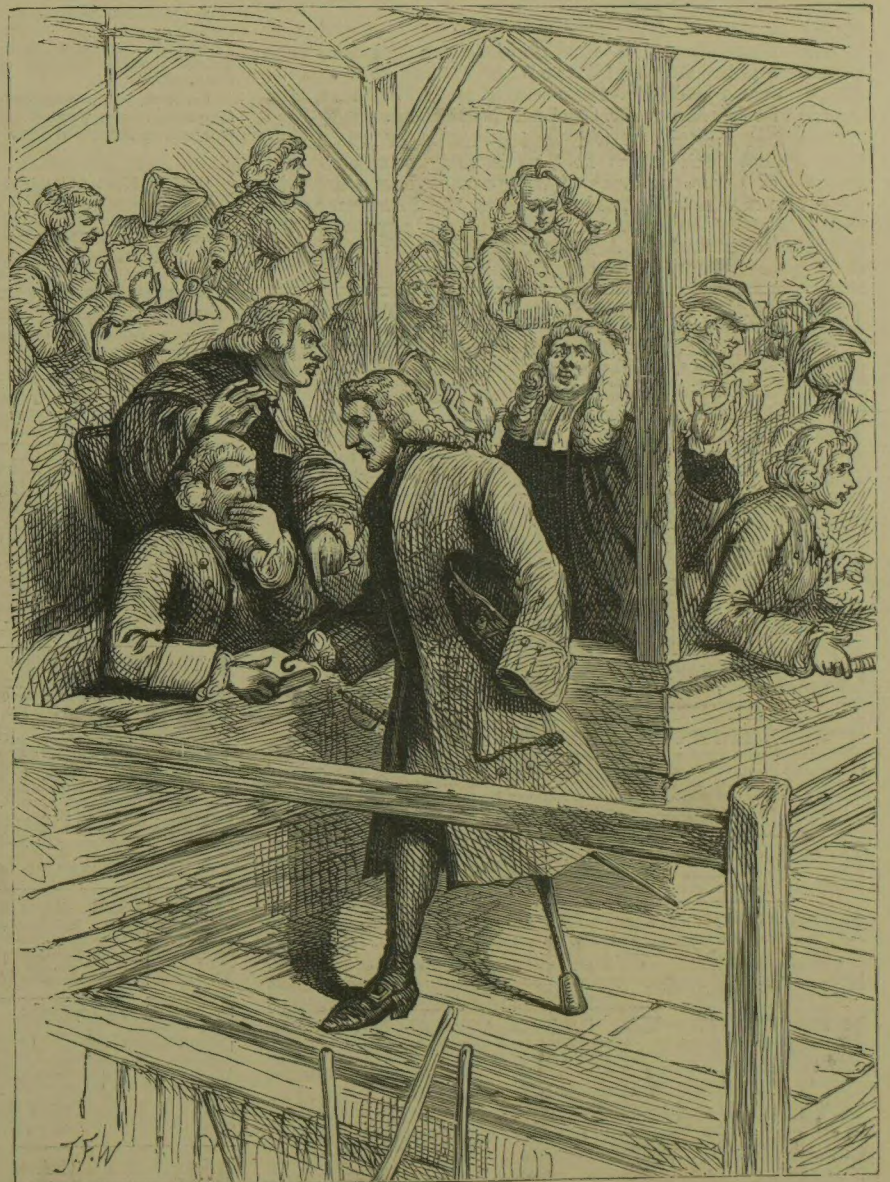
H U M O U R S   O F   E L E C T I O N E E R I N G .



"LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL" MEETINGS.



CANVASSING FOR VOTES (AFTER HOGARTH).



THE POLLING (AFTER HOGARTH).



## CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.

After a reign of twenty-four weeks, the Bank rate of 2 per cent has been superseded by 3 per cent, much to the general advantage. Yet the accounts laid before the directors of the Bank at the time the change was decided upon were not worse, but better, than those of the previous week. But the movement was not made because of anything apparent at the moment, but as the result of a conviction that the course of the market needed the steady effect of a higher standard rate. The reserve had been dwindling for very many weeks, until it had been reduced from 19 millions to considerably under 12 millions. The stock of bullion had been 28 millions, and was then less than 21 millions. It is well known that the large unemployed resources of the open market were mainly the cause of the competition for business which resulted in excessively low rates. But there is not much danger from this source now, as the private deposits have dwindled from 34½ millions to 25 millions. The new standard will no doubt modify the course indicated by these shrinkings, but it will have no injurious effect, and for the moment the open market does not keep sufficiently near it for the public interest. Meanwhile, confidence in Stock Exchange securities increases; and notwithstanding the extent of the rise which has already taken place, there is no sign of reaction. Certain European securities are affected prejudicially by what is taking place in the East, but the great mass of investments are quite undisturbed. Old-World stocks are year by year bearing an increasingly small proportion to the whole.

Owing to the long-continued drought in Australia, the Scottish Australian Investment Company has to take £15,000 from the reserve to make its dividend 10 per cent. The fund will then stand at £105,000. On two properties it lost 33,783 head of cattle and 148,038 sheep. This is a large proportion of the company's whole stock, which now consists of 53,959 cattle, 371,727 sheep, and 2945 horses. Mr. Grainger, who has been in the company's service for forty-five years, chiefly as secretary, succeeds to the seat at the board vacant by the death of Mr. A. L. Elder.

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank report recommends that the dividend for the year be made up to 5 per cent. This is an increase from 4 for 1883-4, and the undivided balance carried forward is £21,204, as compared with £10,329 at the end of the previous year. The indemnity payments have naturally made money very abundant in Alexandria.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation shareholders are a great deal better off than the owners of the Atlantic steamships. The former are to have a dividend of 5½ per cent for the last half-year, bringing the result of the whole year up to 8 per cent. For 1883-4 the rate was 7, but for the two previous years it was 8.

From the report of the Mexican Railway Company, it appears that, in addition to the dividend of 3 per cent per annum on the second preference stock already announced, there is to the credit of that stock £13,475, while to the credit of the ordinary stock there is £53,460. Both these amounts are dependant upon settlements with the Mexican Government.

In addition to again proposing a dividend of 6 per cent per annum, the directors of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada recommend a bonus of ½ per cent, but as this addition is due entirely to the accumulation of undivided balances from previous half-years, it would be a mistake to assume that the dividend-earning power of the company has increased from 6 to 7 per cent.

The Secretary of State for India, in Council, gives notice that holders of East Indian or Eastern Bengal Railway Annuities, Class A, may, up to Feb. 20, exchange into India 3½ per Cent Stock at the rate of £24 5s. of stock for £1 annuity. T. S.

The Lord Chancellor has recommended the following gentlemen to her Majesty for the rank of Queen's Counsel:—Mr. William Speed, Mr. Benjamin Francis Williams, Mr. George Pitt-Lewis, and Mr. Charles John Darling.

The first meeting of the session 1885-6 of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening. The Marquis of Lorne, president of the year, gave an address, in the course of which he stated that it was the intention of the society shortly to open an exhibition of appliances for geographical education. A paper was read by Mr. Hallet, on the proposed railway connection between India and China.

**BRINSMEAD SYMPHONY CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.** The SECOND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, at Eight o'clock.—Overture, "Sakuntala" (Goldmark); Prelude, "Le Dernier Sonnet de la Vierge" (Massenet); Scena, "Infelice" (Mendelssohn); Mlle. Marie De Lido; Piano-forte Concerto, No. 3, in G (Rubinstein); Miss Agnes Zimmermann; Symphony, No. 3, "Eroica" (Beethoven); Vocalist, Mlle. Marie De Lido; Concert Overture, E. Ould. Orchestra of seventy performers, under the leadership of Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. George Mount.

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**BRIGHTON.—THE GRAND AQUARIUM.**—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12 noon, calling at East Croydon. Day Return Fare—1st Class, Half-a-Guinea, including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

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## BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at 6, Lewes-crescent, Brighton, the wife of W. Y. C. Coningham, of a son, stillborn.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. Stephen's, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Percival Smith, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cheltenham, assisted by the Rev. Walter G. Lyon, Sutherland Rees-Phillips, M.D., of St. Ann's-heath, Chertsey, to Agnes Emma, younger daughter of Alfred J. Elkington, of 18, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham.

On Sept. 22, at Montevideo, by the Rev. J. H. Davis, British Consular Chaplain, James Towers, of that city, to Agnes Elizabeth Logan, third daughter of the late William Hutton, of Edinburgh.

## DEATHS.

On Sept. 27, at Adelaide, South Australia, Surgeon-Major John Cameron, M.D., Bengal Army.

On the 10th inst., Frederick Hockley, Esq., of Vernon Chambers, Bloomsbury, and 3, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, aged 77.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

**ANNO DOMINI, THE SEARCH FOR BEAUTY,** and "The Chosen Five," by EDWIN LONG, R.A. These celebrated Pictures, with other Works, are ON VIEW at the GALLERIES, 163, New Bond-street. Ten to Six Admission, 1s.

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**THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW, 1885.**

President.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., who will VISIT THE SHOW. THE THIRTY-SEVENTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS, will be HELD in BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, on SATURDAY, NOV. 28. Admission to witness the judging of the Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, but not the Poultry, from Nine till Eleven o'clock, 10s.; after that hour, 5s. Monday, Nov. 30, 5s.; Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1s.; Wednesday, Dec. 2, and Thursday, Dec. 3, 1s. till Five o'clock; after that hour, 6d. For Excursion-Trains and other special arrangements see the Advertisements and the Bills of the various Companies. The Hall will be illuminated with the Gulcher Safety Electric Light, as used at the Inventions Exhibition. JOHN B. LYTALL, Sec. retary.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, OLLIVIA, by W. G. Wills. 123rd Time. Dr. Primrose, Mr. Henry Irving; Olivia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten to Five, where seats can be booked in advance, or by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

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**MONTE CARLO.—WINTER SEASON.** The series of Extraordinary Musical Entertainments and Concerts for the Season 1885-6 will commence shortly, and a Programme, together with the names of the Artists, will be duly announced, when arrangements are completed. The usual Afternoon Concerts are continued until further notice.

**TIR AUX PIGEONS DE MONACO.** These International Matches will commence in December, particulars of which will be published in due course.

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## MUSIC.

The Richter Concerts closed their series of three annual performances at St. James's Hall last week, when Beethoven's "Choral Symphony" formed a grand climax to the programme, which opened with Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," and included one of Hans Sachs's solos from the "Meistersinger" of Wagner and the finale of the same composer's "Das Rheingold." The solo vocalists were Misses A. Sherwin, Friedländer, and Little; Mr. B. Lane and Mr. W. Mills.

Gounod's new oratorio, "Mors et Vita," was repeated by the Royal Albert Choral Society last Saturday afternoon, with the same grand effect as on the previous recent occasion already noticed. The solo singers were again Madame Albani, Miss H. Wilson, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ, as before.

The first of the afternoon performances associated with the Monday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall took place last Saturday, when Herr Straus was the leading and solo violinist, M. De Pachmann the solo pianist, and Mr. Maas the vocalist. At the concert of Monday evening, Miss Fanny Davies made her first appearance here as solo pianist, and confirmed the success which she obtained at a recent Crystal Palace concert. Her chief performances on Monday evening were in Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue, and the seventh of Mendelssohn's "Characteristic Pieces," in each of which her playing was excellent alike in mechanism and in style. Mr. E. Lloyd was the vocalist.

The concert announced for last Wednesday evening at the Royal Albert Hall offered a highly attractive programme. The originators of the concert, Mr. Peacock and a friend, bore the whole of the expenses, and the proceeds were to be devoted to Nazareth House, Hammersmith.

"Fay o' Fire," the new piece produced at the Opera Comique on Saturday evening, belongs to the romantic class rather than to that style which might be inferred from the title of the theatre where it was brought out. The book, by Mr. Herman, deals with a hero supernaturally gifted with an existence of five hundred years, and a fairy (or rather demon) heroine who works sundry magic spells, two faithful lovers, a caricature nobleman, and subordinate characters. The story begins in the year 1385, and ends in the present time; and the mixture of old-world diablerie and actual realism seems to be an attempt at the style of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's well-known pieces. Mr. Herman's book has been set to music by Mr. E. Jones, who has given signs of better things to come with more experience in stage composition. Among the best pieces are the song of the Fay, "I am not what I seem to be," the first finale, and a sextet. The work was well rendered by Mlle. De Laporte, Miss M. Tempest, Miss A. Consuelo, Mr. H. Walsham, Mr. F. Leslie, Mr. C. Cliffe, and others. Although the piece is only in two acts, it would bear some retrenchment. It is very effectively mounted.

The celebrated Heckmann quartet party reappeared last Saturday evening at the first of four chamber concerts given by Herr Franke at Prince's Hall. The fine performances of the party, in the same locale, last spring, were duly noticed by us. The great impression made by them rendered their return an event of strong musical interest. Their playing was again characterised by a perfect ensemble in Schumann's string quartet in A (from Op. 41), Brahms's in A minor (from Op. 51), and Beethoven's in C major (from Op. 59).

At last Saturday's afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace (the fifth of the new series), Mlle. Antoinette Trebelli made a very successful first appearance there, and created a highly favourable impression by her artistic singing in Mozart's scena, "Deh! vieni" (from "Le Nozze di Figaro"), and the valse aria from Gounod's "Mireille." Mr. Max Pauer played, with marked success, Beethoven's E flat pianoforte concerto, and some unaccompanied solos.

At M. De Pachmann's first pianoforte recital (last week) he played, with admirable skill and taste, a series of pieces by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Raff, Schumann, Weber, Moscheles, Chopin, and Henselt.

The Musical Artists' Society gave the thirty-eighth performance of new compositions at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening, when the programme comprised instrumental compositions by Mr. G. Gear, Mr. W. H. Speer, Mr. W. Wesché, Sir A. Sullivan, Mr. F. A. Matthay, and Mr. H. Baumer; and vocal pieces composed by Charlotte Gilbert, Mr. F. Berger, Mr. R. P. Dawes, and Emily Lawrence.

"Nehemiah," an oratorio composed by Mr. Josiah Booth, was produced at Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, on Tuesday evening, the choirs rendered by the South London Choral Association, conducted by Mr. Venables, the solos by Misses Howes and Dones, and Mr. D. Lewys. The accompaniments were skilfully played on the organ by the composer. Of the merits of the oratorio a better opportunity for judgment may possibly be offered in its repetition with the advantage of a full orchestra. The music seemed favourably to impress the congregation on Tuesday.

The second of the Brinsmead Symphony Concerts takes place at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) evening, with a varied programme of vocal and instrumental music. The prize of thirty guineas offered by Messrs. Brinsmead for the best manuscript pianoforte concerto has been awarded, by Mr. W. G. Cusins, to Mr. Oliver King. The successful work is to be performed, by Madame Frickenhaus, at the fourth and last concert, on Dec. 19.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed on Friday, at St. James's Hall, W. Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata, "The Woman of Samaria"; Psalm XIX., "The Heavens declare," by Camille Saint Saëns (first time of performance in England); and Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives."

Mr. John Boosey's attractive "London Ballad Concerts" will enter on their twentieth season at St. James's Hall, next Wednesday evening, with a very attractive programme. There will be six evening concerts, and as many in the afternoon. The engagements entered into with eminent vocalists and instrumentalists promise performances of special interest.

"The London Select Choir"—a newly-founded institution, conducted by Mr. W. G. Cusins—will give its first public concert at St. James's Hall next Tuesday evening, when Gounod's "Messe Solennelle" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be performed, with a band and chorus of 300, and Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss M. Beare, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King as solo vocalists.

Mr. I. De Lara's sacred cantata "Sisera" (for female chorus) is to be performed, with a choir of upwards of 200 ladies, at the Covent-Garden Promenade Concert of next Monday evening.

Dr. Franz Liszt has accepted an invitation to be present at the performance of his "St. Elizabeth" at the last of the series of six "Noyello's Oratorio Concerts" on April 6.

Extensive pearl banks have been found in King's Sound, off the northern coast of Australia. At the last date a number of boats were securing large takes.



## THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

We are without a Parliament, but the country resounds with the war of words. Her Majesty returned to Windsor on Wednesday to hold a Council for the purpose of formally dissolving Parliament; and before a week is over the first set battles of the campaign will have been fought and won in the leading boroughs. Not till the first week of December, however, shall we know for certain which political party will be strengthened by the support of the majority of the Two Million newly enfranchised voters in the counties.

Mr. Gladstone has thrown himself into the fray with characteristic earnestness and energy; and has in Midlothian displayed a physical power and vigour of argument truly extraordinary in a statesman in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Gladstone's triumphal progress by rail from Hawarden, via Chester, Preston, and Carlisle, to Edinburgh on Lord Mayor's Day, was recorded in our last Number. Our Artist this week illustrates the reception of the ex-Premier at Edinburgh by his host, the Earl of Rosebery, and by a body of enthusiastic admirers who accorded the right hon. gentleman a vociferous welcome; and Mr. Gladstone is also represented in the act of addressing the meetings of his constituents in the Albert Hall on the Ninth, and in the Free Church General Assembly Hall on the Eleventh of November. Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, and Mr. Henry and Miss Mary Gladstone were accompanied to the Albert Hall on the afternoon of their arrival in Edinburgh by the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, the former of whom may be identified in the Engraving nursing his young daughter. The Lord Provost was also present. Mr. Cowan made a good chairman. A prominent figure near the platform was Dr. Campbell, in an invalid's chair. With regard to the series of speeches Mr. Gladstone has made with much of the impressive eloquence of old, there has been a noticeable moderation in their tone, as though the speaker was conscious of being within a measurable distance of return to power.

Liberal Union has been steadfastly advocated in each of Mr. Gladstone's luminous addresses. At the Albert Hall, this exhortation was followed, it may be repeated, by a strong appeal to the country generally to return a large Liberal majority, in order that a Liberal Ministry, despite any opposition on the part of a possible combination of the Conservatives with the Parnellites, might be able to carry such a measure of local self-government for Ireland as should be compatible with the maintenance of the integrity of the United Kingdom. At the outset of the important address Mr. Gladstone delivered to about two thousand persons from the pulpit of the Free Church General Assembly Hall, there was an interesting reference to a former visit, when the right hon. gentleman, with the late Dr. Guthrie, tried the acoustic properties of that very hall. This speech was devoted entirely to an enunciation of his views on the Established Churches of England and Scotland, and to an earnest repudiation of the charge brought by the Conservatives that the leaders of the Liberal party intended to cut asunder Church from State. In every variety of phrase, Mr. Gladstone set before his audience the "individual convictions" which he entertained on this grave question, "and which," he added,

I believe at least ninety-nine men in every hundred entertain—viz., that the Disestablishment of the Church of England is utterly remote from the prospects of the work and possibilities of the Parliament we are about to see elected.

As to the Established Church of Scotland, that was a point which ought to be left to Scotland to decide, and would be considered quite apart from the question of the Church in England. Speaking again at the banquet given on the Friday night by the well-organised Scottish Liberal Club to the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. Gladstone again insisted upon the urgent need of union among Liberals. From Dalmeny Park, Mr. Gladstone on Sunday drove with his wife and daughter to St. John's Episcopal, Edinburgh. There was an enthusiastic audience at West Calder on Tuesday, and Mr. Gladstone made the most comprehensive speech of his visit so far. He began by showing cause why it would be inexpedient to comply with Mr. Parnell's invitation to unfold the Liberal plan for Local Home Rule in Ireland. While mildly objecting to the attitude adopted by the Conservatives when in Opposition on the Soudan and Afghan questions, and animadverting on the bad taste shown by Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in their implied rebuke to Earl Spencer, Mr. Gladstone frankly approved of the Marquis of Salisbury's policy with respect to the Bulgarian Difficulty in this glowing passage condemnatory of the inexcusable action of Serbia—

The Servians themselves owed their liberty in the year 1878 or 1877—I forget which—it was 1877, I think, when the Turks had completely conquered them in war—they owed their liberty entirely to the intervention of the Powers of Europe, who would not allow the Sultan to establish domination over them. I think, to see these Servians incurring the risk and responsibility of carrying bloodshed into the territory of other people, other populations, to whom they were united by the recollections of centuries of common suffering and degradation—to see this war so provoked and so carried on, is one of the most deplorable spectacles which ever met my eye. I won't undertake to tell what ought to be done in these difficult circumstances, but I will say, as far as I am able to judge, that the Government of the day, with Lord Salisbury at its head and Lord Salisbury holding the seals of the Foreign Department, have been regulating their proceedings by sound principles, of which no Englishman need be ashamed; and so long as they continue to direct themselves to that question upon these principles, as far as I am concerned—and I am sure I can answer for those who have been my colleagues—they will receive our best support.

With similar eloquence did Mr. Gladstone contrast the pacific policy of the Marquis of Ripon towards Afghanistan with Lord Lytton's alienating war against the Afghans. He laughed at the notion that the Royal Commission on Trade would result in any practical good; dwelt on the inclination shown by Lord John Manners, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Chaplin to shackle commerce under the delusion of promoting Fair Trade thereby; and exhaustively vindicated the policy of Free Trade initiated by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, and, he might have added, fostered in a great measure by himself. Mr. Gladstone having renewed his appeal to the country through his constituency to return the Liberals to power, left West Calder in the evening on his return to Dalmeny; the principal tasks left him being the unveiling of the new Market Cross (the gift of which will not, it is to be hoped, render his election in preference to Mr. Dalrymple null and void), and the delivery of a final discourse at Saturday's meeting at Dalkeith.

Whilst Mr. Gladstone is naturally the centre of interest as the acknowledged Leader of the Liberal Party, and his speeches may be said to sum up the arguments of all his colleagues from Mr. Bright to the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Randolph Churchill rivets attention most next to the Prime Minister himself on the Conservative side. Though the noble Lord cannot be said to equal the Marquis of Salisbury in solidity and terseness, he surpasses his chief in vivacity. With Danton, his Lordship believes thoroughly in the value of "Audacity, Audacity, and always Audacity!" as an oratorical weapon. He has exhibited his native characteristic in a notable manner in daringly venturing to pit himself against the veteran, Mr. Bright, in one of the Birmingham divisions. In fine, he has bearded both the Birmingham lions in their dens. Lord Randolph is depicted in one of our Engravings addressing a

great Conservative meeting in the handsome Townhall of Birmingham, on Friday evening, the Thirteenth of November. He had a valuable ally by his side in Lady Randolph Churchill, who has graduated with honours as a fair electioneering agent at Woodstock. The Tory-Democratic star had also the minor Conservative constellations of Birmingham round him. In his liveliest and raciest style, the promoted Leader of the self-exalted "Fourth Party" brilliantly "chaffed" (there is no other word for it) Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, and facetiously likened Mr. Goschen unto a Gamaliel, who, after trying all he could to upset Mr. Gladstone in the late Parliament, was now sitting at his feet in Midlothian. Lord Randolph Churchill closed, as he began, in Lord Beaconsfield's early and youthful vein. He said that, had he to write a chapter of Mr. Gladstone's biography, he would head it "The Dawn of Destruction." This was intended to be a hit at Mr. Gladstone's article in *The Nineteenth Century*, on the "The Dawn of Creation," and the point evoked laughter. So that it will be seen his Lordship has "educated up" a portion of Birmingham to appreciate his peculiar kind of political argument.

The issue placed before the constituencies by the serious politicians on either side is simple. The Liberal programme, foreshadowed in Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto, offers a bill-of-fare made up of Reform of Parliamentary procedure; Local Self-Government for England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; and Land Reform. The Marquis of Salisbury stands indomitably by the Church of England, coquets with "Fair Trade," and also promises to deal with Land Reform in a steadily progressive way, as well as with Local Self-Government. "Under which King, Bezonian?"

The German Empress has given 300 marks towards the enlargement of the premises of the Association of German Governesses, 16, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square. The Grand Duke of Hesse has also given 300 marks.

On the opening day of the Derby Meeting, Lord Hartington won the Beadesert Plate with Thaddeus; Lord Zetland, the Maiden Plate with the Jezabel colt; Mr. Hall, the Markaton Welter Plate with Paleface; Mr. J. Lowther, the Chesterfield Nursery Handicap with Yule Tide; Mr. H. Hungerford, the Doveridge Selling Plate with Rosy Morn; and Mr. C. Craig, the Shipley Hall Hunters' Plate with the Ruffard Maid gelding. On the second day, Mr. J. O'Neill's Mallow won the Chatsworth Plate; Mr. A. C. Watson's Cirrus, the Allstree Plate; Mr. Leigh's Slyboots, the Friary Nursery Handicap; Mr. Umber's Aylesford, the Sudbury Feather Plate; and Mr. Hungerford's Little Lady, the Maiden Plate. On Wednesday the Derby Cup was won by Mr. R. C. Naylor's Fast and Loose; Mr. C. Archer's Broxbourne being second, and Lord Zetland's St. Helena third.

In spite of defects due to theories and defects due to ignorance, we are not surprised to see an eighth edition of *Notes on England*, by H. A. Taine, translated with an Introductory Chapter by W. Fraser Rae (Chapman and Hall). It is always interesting to Englishmen to read what foreigners say about them, and it is highly instructive as well as amusing to receive the impressions of a Frenchman of wide culture like M. Taine, who knows our language and has studied our literature. It is good, as Burns says, to see ourselves as others see us. Though it is not necessary or possible to acknowledge in every respect the fidelity of the portrait, there is much to learn from these chapters. They are the work of an honest spectator who wishes to do justice to customs and institutions with which he is not familiar in his own country, and if the author, when he thinks he is describing character, falls at times into the caricaturist, his mistakes amuse without offending the reader. "Notes on England" is a book which forces itself upon the attention by its attractiveness, and we regret that Mr. Rae continues to publish it without an index. We may add that the portrait which forms the frontispiece of the volume is the first that has ever appeared in any English translation of M. Taine's works.

Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer has been for some time before the world as a poet, and has won golden opinions as a writer of sonnets. In *Flying Leaves from East and West* (Field and Tuer) she records in sober prose her travelling experiences. Her volume is not a mere book of travel, or the reader might, perhaps, ask whether anything new can be said of Smyrna and Athens, of New York, Chicago, Utah, and San Francisco. Mrs. Pfeiffer, indeed, describes nature and art with the freshness of an original observer; but the main attraction of her volume is to be found in its suggestiveness with regard to moral problems. If there is sometimes a little too much effort in her mode of saying wise things, she often throws new light on familiar themes. That the traveller should be always able to look below the surface was, of course, impossible; and her impression of American society, if superficial, may claim to be in harmony with that of other travellers. She notices the beauty of American women, and the short lease they have of their beauty; is surprised at the vast size of the hotels; and on looking democracy for the first time in the face, finds that its merits are hardly of a nature to provoke love at first sight. It is democracy which makes railway and steam-boat travelling uncomfortable, and gives the death-blow to that chivalry which an English workman shows in the presence of a lady. "Of all that we had seen of new and strange," she writes, "few things had surprised me more than this—that women in America appeared to get so little aid from men." The free and independent conduct of young children strikes Mrs. Pfeiffer as offensive. The want of discipline and parental control does not speak well for the future of the country; and she notes, too, in commercial centres like Chicago, the eager desire of men of business to get on at any price. "They don't take each other's scalps, it is true, having learnt how little they are worth; but I think it is pretty well understood that there is nothing about a man that could be estimated by dollars which is not held by himself and his fellows to be fair game." Mrs. Pfeiffer seems to have been much attracted by Salt Lake City. She is glad to see Mormonism with her own eyes, and has much to say about polygamy that is just and thoughtful. She observes, by-the-way, that through this system the Mormon population is rapidly increasing in Utah and is overflowing into other states, and that in Salt Lake City there is a general air of prosperity. Yet Mormonism, apart from its immorality, is a complete despotism, and the sole mandate of the chief apostle can deal death. At San Francisco, Mrs. Pfeiffer finds it pleasant to spend money, and she observes that she has seen nothing in London of such finished art as the Japanese porcelain and curios of this great city of the Far West. Much that is interesting she has to say of climate and people, and also of a visit to the Yosemite Valley, which was made at no trifling cost. With the remark of an American artist whom Mrs. Pfeiffer met there, we must close her attractive volume: "Has it never occurred to you that while you of the Old World are striving to cast down, we of the New are bent on building up?"

## POETRY.

Next, if not equal, to Mr. Frederic Locker as a writer of *vers de société* stands Mr. Austin Dobson; and indeed there are few forms of lyric verse in which he does not excel. At *The Sign of the Lyre* (Kegan Paul) may be regarded as a companion volume to "Old World Idylls," published two years ago; and these volumes are said to comprise all those pieces which the author at present desires to preserve. Mr. Dobson adds—"The larger part of 'At the Sign of the Lyre' now appears for the first time in England in book form; the remainder is derived from volumes which are out of print." And a pretty book form it is. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a daintier present for a friend than these twin books. Charles Lamb tells us that there are authors we read and authors whose works we are content to see upon our shelves. Mr. Dobson has some verses written in the vein of the essayist, in which, after describing certain precious first editions, exquisitely bound, he adds that he never looks into them, but prefers—

Montaigne, with his sheepskin blistered,  
And Howell, the worse for wear;  
And the worm-drilled Jesuit's Horace,  
And the little old cropped Molière;  
And the Burton I bought for a florin,  
And the Rabelais foxed and flea'd;  
For the others I never have opened;  
But those are the books I read.

Mr. Dobson's own volumes are not likely to grow dust-covered. They will be carried in the pocket, read in the country walk, and coned with pleasure by the fireside. He is a consummate master of rhyme, and the more difficult the rhyme is, the more facile does it become in his hands. There is a poem here in which the heroine, Miss Molly Trefusis, figures with a corresponding rhyme in fifteen stanzas; but Mr. Dobson never seems at a loss for happy thoughts and happy rhymes to fit them. He can write pathetically as well as mirthfully, and the lines with which the volume closes appeal to the reader in a way which makes the writer dear.

The Irish, like the Scotch, are a song-loving people, and many a song from the Green Isle lives in the hearts of Englishmen. Mr. Charles MaccCarthy Collins has done good service by the publication of *Celtic Irish Songs and Song Writers: A Selection* (Cornish and Sons). All the authors whose lyrics appear in this volume are said to be of "undoubted Celtic descent," and it does not include the songs of Anglo-Irish writers, such as Goldsmith and Lover. The selection comprehends drinking songs, patriotic songs, and love songs, and is rich, it need scarcely be said, in the peculiar humour and pathos which give its distinctive flavour to Irish verse. It would be difficult in a few words to describe the difference between a volume like this and a selection of Scottish songs compiled with equal judgment. The subjects of the singers are alike, but their method is different, and apart from the Scottish dialect it would be impossible to mistake a song of Burns for one of Moore's, one of Lady Dufferin's for Lady Nairne's, or any of the verses of Hogg and Tannahill for those of Dermody and Griffin. Irish song has, we think, more of fancy and versatility; Scottish song more of imagination, and a pathos that touches the heart more deeply. To prove this would need, however, many illustrations, and for these unfortunately we have no space. Mr. Collins gives a brief but interesting account of the writers whose verses appear in his selection. He may be right in asserting that Lady Dufferin, as a song writer, "has not been surpassed by any Irish author, ancient or modern"; but how does that agree with the statement that Thomas Moore is signally and unapproachably the song writer of Irish song writers, and again that "as a song writer, Moore will never decline from the supreme position he occupies among Irish authors"? Nothing can be truer, however, than the general estimate Mr. Collins forms of Moore. His faults are not concealed, and full justice is done to his merits. Thanks in great part to the music, Moore's future fame is secured by his Irish melodies, and we agree in the main with the editor when he writes: "Though he is far and away inferior in robust feeling, healthy intensity, and vigorous and profound sensibility to Burns, he approaches nearly to Béranger. Though in the 'Melodies' the loftiness and dignity is sometimes sacrificed to a conceit or a stroke of wit, on the whole they are irreproachable, and of the highest excellence. The melody is exquisite and faultless, the language clear and vigorous, tender, and even majestic, the pathos is natural and true, the patriotism is purified." Mr. Collins quotes some well-known lines of Moore "on the sad and disgraceful circumstances attending poor Sheridan's death and burial." Undoubtedly they were sad, and disgraceful to Sheridan's associates; but it must not be forgotten, though it is a harsh truth, that if Sheridan "died in penury and misery," this was not due to the misfortune that may happen to an honest man, but to the unpardonable extravagance of a spendthrift. His splendid genius, instead of excusing his faults, only serves to make them more conspicuous.

The art of verse-making is frequently mistaken for the higher art of poetry; and in these days of culture it is sometimes difficult to discriminate between them. Whatever position may be assigned by the critic to *Sent Back by the Angels*; and *Other Ballads of Home and Homely Life*; by Frederick Langbridge, M.A. (Leeds: Fletcher and Co.), there can be no contention as to the charm and pathos of many of these ballads. Several of them have already appeared in print, and have become in a measure popular; some, also, like "A Bunch of Cowslips," "I mean to wait for Jack," and "Seth Baker," have been sung or recited in public. Others may be equally fitted for popular service; but the author should have left it to someone else to "commend the collection as a whole to reciters." He is more modest in saying that his humble rhymes "are the outcome of true sympathy and earnest study." The drawback to the perfect enjoyment of these simple verses is the fact that they are not written in Queen's English, but in the vernacular of the streets. Pathos, to cultivated ears, is apt to lose its power when such lines are read as "I grajuly growed aware"; or,

The little 'un cried for her mother's side  
And the angels has sent her back;

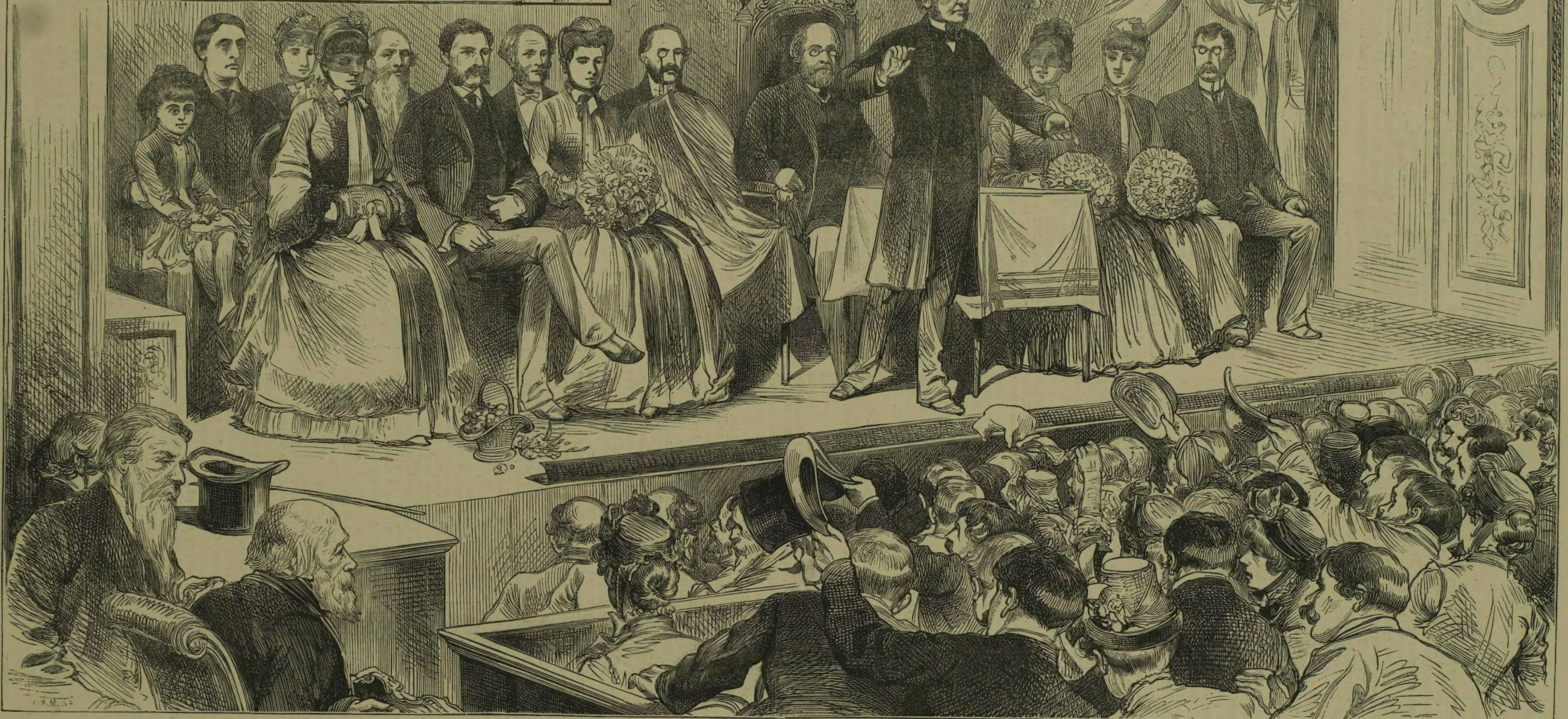
or,

'But he buttoned his long old coat in front,  
And hover his heyebrows jammed his 'at.

But, then, the loss may be due to the cultivated ears, and not to the writer's method. That Mr. Langbridge knows how to touch the heart, in spite of colloquialisms, is certain. His aim is to give the familiar speech of the great towns of the Midland, and he observes that, in the kind of speech there in vogue, the *h* is absolutely fluctuating and errant. "As a rule, people use it as they do pepper, sprinkling it more or less plentifully according to individual taste, and with no sense of responsibility." We should like, did space allow, to quote from Mr. Langbridge's volume, but it must suffice to commend it. He has put his heart into his songs, and has written nothing that is not pure and elevating.

Mr. Burnet Landreth (of the firm of Messrs. David Landreth and Son, Philadelphia) and Colonel Henry Sturgis Russell, of Boston, have been appointed Presidents of the American Exhibition to be held in London next year.





THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN: MR. GLADSTONE AT THE ALBERT HALL, EDINBURGH.





THE EXPEDITION TO BURMAH: AN ELEPHANT BATTERY IN ACTION.



## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 17.

According to all appearances, we are on the eve of a Ministerial crisis. The Cabinet formed April 6, 1885, by M. Henri Brisson is threatened with dismissal by the new Chamber. At yesterday's sitting, the long expected declaration was read by the Premier. The document is a long, heavy, and verbose piece of work; remarkable neither for clearness of expression nor for precision of ideas; its reading produced generally a very unfavourable impression, especially on the left and the right of the House, while the applause of the centre was only timid. M. Brisson's programme of work comprises, first of all, a scheme of financial reform, in which certain augmentations of taxes appear. With regard to Tonquin, he proposes by no means to abandon the conquests made there, but to establish a protectorate over Tonquin and Annam, which countries, of course, cannot be conquered without continuing military operations; and with respect to Madagascar, M. Brisson has a plan which he did not reveal. The separation of Church and State M. Brisson does not consider to be desired by the majority of the country; he would prefer to defer the question until the Greek kalends. The purging of the Administration M. Brisson proposes to accomplish slowly and without violence. Such are the designs of the Cabinet, and such its programme, concluded M. Brisson, in his sad and monotonous voice. "It is not a programme," cried the Radicals, "it is the last will and testament!" and M. Paul De Cassagnac added—"It is the funeral of the Ministry!" Thereupon the Chamber adjourned until Thursday, and the question is whether the Cabinet shall be overthrown at once or allowed to live until the New Year; whether the suicide Brisson is to receive medical aid on Thursday, or merely the honours of a first-class funeral, as Rochefort opines.

M. Ernest Renan's new drama, "Le Prêtre de Nemi," is published to-day. It is intended to continue the author's previous philosophical dialogues, the transcendent and abstract form of which it assumes. The drama apparently treats of the causes of the fall of Alba and of the victory of Rome in the seventh century before the Christian era; in reality it is a satire of more modern interest. M. Renan's Rome is another name for Germany; and his characters Metius, Liberalis, and Cethegus correspond exactly to the leaders of the Right, the Left Centre, and the Radical parties in France. "Le Prêtre de Nemi" is profoundly interesting, and full of contrasted sentiments and contradictory paradoxes, expressed in that beautiful style which makes Renan the greatest of contemporary French prose writers. There is hardly a question of the day to which some allusion cannot be found. But what are the opinions and convictions of the author? As usual, it is impossible to say precisely; for M. Renan delights to show not only the two sides of other people's thoughts, but the two sides of his own, and that, too, with complete impartiality. The book leaves an impression of sadness. It is the work of a pessimist, yet whose life is full of joy, and whose mind is full of poetry and wisdom. Here, however, is one passage to which M. Renan has placed no antidote in any other part of his book, and which we may consider a personal conviction, although it is placed in the mouth of the hero: "It is impossible to escape from this triple postulate: God, justice, immortality. Virtue has no need of the justice of men; but virtue cannot dispense with a celestial witness to say to it, 'Courage! Courage!'" We could not desire a clearer profession of M. Renan's belief as to the destinies of the soul and the future life.

A committee of journalists, shopkeepers, and business people of all kinds has been formed with a view to organising a series of fêtes to be given in Paris at intervals during the winter. The object of these fêtes is to cause money to circulate, to attract strangers to Paris, and to revive the brilliancy and consequently the commerce of the city. Excursion-trains are to be run not only from the provinces, but also from abroad, and it is hoped that many foreigners will be induced by these fêtes to spend a few louis in needy Paris. The first fête will be held at the Opéra on Dec. 12. It will comprise a resumé of the history of the Stage, an act of Aristophanes, a mediæval mystery, a *scotie*, a Louis XIV. play, ballets, pantomimes, &c., the whole accompanied by processions in costume, dancing, and other festivities. Let us hope this attempt at galvanising the city into gaiety will succeed, for Paris is dull enough at present.

Messrs. Jones and Herman's piece, "The Silver King," has been translated and adapted, and produced with much magnificence of scenery at the Ambigu Theatre. The French critics pronounce it to be merely re-importation. It is Labiche's comedy "L'Affaire de la Rue de l'Ouraire," converted into a melodrama by the process which Dennery has perfected, they say. "It is art, if you like," remarks M. Sarcey, "but a very coarse and inferior art, destined for the vulgar crowd." M. Sarcey is not astonished at the success of "The Silver King" in England amongst people "who are more able to appreciate a series of coloured pictures than a strongly conceived and delicately executed work." However, the drama is well acted and well mounted; the first night it drew tears; and I have no doubt that the door-porters and mercers, and milliner girls of the Rue Saint Denis and of the Quartier du Temple will be ready to swell this lachrymal stream for many nights to come.

A new heir to the estate of Victor Hugo has been discovered in the person of a Neapolitan cobbler, named Pasquale Hugo. The story is that Georges Hugo, uncle of the poet, who was in Italy with the French armies in 1795, married a noble lady, Geronima D'Arrighi, by whom he had a son, Antonio, inscribed by the ignorant official of the village of Andrea under the name of Ugo. Antonio had a son, named Gennaro, who is the father of Pasquale. Now Pasquale, with the aid of a smart Neapolitan lawyer, has proved his claim to the "H" before his name, and intends to claim his share of the poet's gold. So runs the story, which, however, looks a little suspicious.

T. C.

An official decree has been published in Rome, summoning the Italian Parliament to meet on the 25th inst.

The Pope has decided upon the Caroline Islands dispute, which was referred to his arbitration. Leo XIII. considers that Germany ought to recognise the sovereign rights of Spain over the two Archipelagoes in question, and that trading, coal-ing, and other facilities should be afforded by Spain. Both Governments are said to have been consulted, and to have acquiesced in the tenour of the Papal Note.

The German Emperor has been suffering from a cold, which compelled him to remain indoors for several days. On Sunday, however, his condition had greatly improved, and in the afternoon he conferred with Count Herbert Bismarck.

We hear from Vienna that the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations, having disposed of the business before them, the former was closed at noon on Tuesday by Count Kalnoky, who, in his speech on the occasion, thanked the members in the Emperor's name for their patriotic devotion and readiness to make sacrifices, and, in the name of the common Austro-Hungarian Ministry, for their support and confidence.

The International Conference for the establishment of a normal diapason was opened on Monday in Vienna by the Austrian Minister of Education, who delivered an address welcoming the delegates, in whose honour a soirée was given in the evening at the Minister's residence.

Servia and Bulgaria have at length come to blows. Last Saturday King Milan issued a proclamation to the Servian people reciting various acts of aggression of the Bulgarians, and adding that he has commanded his faithful and gallant army to cross the frontiers of Bulgaria. The King, with his staff, arrived at Piro to take command of the troops. The news of the declaration of war was received with jubilation by the bulk of the Servian people. The troops were not long in proceeding to action. They crossed the frontier on Saturday morning, and soon had a sharp encounter with the Bulgarians at Vlasina, in which eleven men were killed and twenty wounded. At several other points where the frontier was crossed the Bulgarians retired. Prince Alexander has replied to the declaration by a short order of the day addressed to the officers and men of his army, urging them to pursue the enemy until he is completely annihilated. The troops left Sofia on Saturday morning for the frontier, and others are advancing by forced marches from Eastern Roumelia. The Prince of Bulgaria has also telegraphed to the Sultan, declaring that the Servians had invaded the Principality without any provocation on the part of Bulgaria, and asking what are the intentions of the Suzerain as regards the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Severe fighting, with results unfavourable to the Bulgarian forces, took place on Sunday and Monday near Trn and at Raptcha, which latter position, as well as that of Kula and four redoubts beyond Tzaribrod, was carried and occupied by the Servian troops. The Bulgarians fell back upon Slivnitza, on the road to the Dragoman Pass. But on Tuesday the tables were turned, according to a telegram from Sofia, which states that the Bulgarian troops, under the command of Prince Alexander, attacked and carried by assault the Servian positions at Gornimalo and Dolnimalo, by which the safety of Slivnitza was threatened. Another such victory, it is thought, will force the Servians to retire from the Dragoman Pass. Prince Alexander himself displayed the greatest bravery throughout the engagement.

Sir Robert Morier, the new British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, was received in solemn audience by the Emperor at Gatchina last Saturday, and delivered his credentials to his Majesty. His Excellency was at the same time presented to the Empress.

A great fire broke out in Galveston (Texas), on the 13th inst., destroying about three hundred houses, and reaching a point one mile and a half distant from that at which it commenced. It has been ascertained that 1000 families, 800 of whom are in a distressed condition, have been rendered homeless.

From Tashkend the death is announced of the Ameer of Bokhara, who has been succeeded by his son, Seid Abdul Ahad.

Louis Riel, the Canadian rebel, was on Monday executed in due course of law.

King Theebaw has issued a proclamation declaring war with England, and calling upon all loyal subjects to fight for their country and religion. Not till the invading army has crossed the frontier will the slaying of foreigners be allowed. Many Europeans have left Mandalay. A counter-proclamation has been issued for circulation as the troops advance stating that the British military officers will be invested with supreme power in the districts occupied. The people will not be interfered with, and their religion will be respected. King Theebaw, they are assured, will never again rule over Burmah. The Admiralty has received a telegram stating that, after a sharp encounter with the Burmese forts, two of her Majesty's launches had taken a war-vessel of the King of Burmah. The special correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that on the river below Minhla the Burmese abandoned the fort opposite Sengboun-Weh on Wednesday without fighting. We landed a party, who spiked the guns on the west bank, and also burned a stockade in a village on the east bank. The Welsh Fusiliers met with no resistance. The telegraph was found working to Mandalay.

An entertainment, consisting of comic representations in costume, was given by Captain Boucher (late 5th Royal Irish Lancers), on Tuesday evening at Brompton Hospital, for the amusement of the inmates.

M. Verbeck, renowned for his dexterous sleight-of-hand tricks, presents this (Saturday) evening his new programme, including feats never before performed in this country. He will be assisted by Mlle. De Marguerit, an able coadjutor.

At the monthly meeting of the committee of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, the bronze medal of that body was awarded to Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, an American in London, for having, during the summer, risked his life in rescuing an American lady from drowning in Boulter's Lock, on the Thames. A canoe was swamped by the rush of the "intake" of the lock, and Mr. Wellcome dived several times before bringing the lady to the surface.

The case of "Adams v. Coleridge" was again before the Queen's Bench Division on Monday, when Sir H. James stated that Lord Coleridge had accepted the terms drawn up by Mr. Adams, settling £600 a year on Mrs. Adams, late Miss Coleridge, and giving him a life interest in the settlement. All imputations against Mr. Adams were withdrawn, and the case was thus concluded, it being further left to Lord Monkswell to decide what sum (if any) should be paid to Mr. Adams as damages.

The Duke of Devonshire has issued a circular to his Irish tenantry intimating that he has decided to allow them 20 per cent reduction off their half-year's rent, payable this month. This is the second reduction of 20 per cent granted by his Grace this year. With a view of interesting more persons in the cultivation of the soil, the Duke has resolved to create a number of small holdings on the Eaton Hall estate in Cheshire. The rent of these holdings will not be higher than that paid by tenant-farmers for agricultural land of the same nature.—The Earl of Sheffield has intimated to his tenants a reduction of 12 per cent on their rents for the two years ending Michaelmas, 1887.—Mr. Heywood Lonsdale, of Gredington Park, has returned 10 per cent upon all the rentals of his Cheshire estate, and intimated, in a sympathetic letter to the tenantry, that the remission will be regularly made half-yearly for three years.—At the Duke of Rutland's audit, held at Bakewell, on Monday, a reduction of 10 per cent was made on the Michaelmas rents. The reduction will apply to the extensive estates of his Grace in North Derbyshire.—Lord Rosbery has, through his agent, made an offer to each of the cottagers on his estate at Hogston, Buckinghamshire, of a piece of land not less than half an acre, or more than three acres, at 30s. per acre. His Lordship has also again returned 15 per cent to the tenantry on his Mentmore estate.—The yearly meeting of the rack-farmers of the Manor of Ceslotham, Camborne, was held on Monday, and Mr. W. C. Pendarves, who presided, allowed 10 per cent reduction from the rents due.

## THE EXPEDITION TO BURMAH.

General Prendergast and the head-quarters of the British military expedition against King Theebaw arrived yesterday week at the frontier town of Thyetmyo, on the river Irrawaddy, some thirty miles above Prome, and partly connected with Rangoon by railway for a distance of two hundred miles. The composition of the forces under his command, to ascend the river to Mandalay in flat-bottomed boats towed by steam-launches, was detailed in our last week's account. It is expected that Mandalay will have to be bombarded before an entrance will be effected by our troops; and for this purpose the expedition will be provided with 25 and 20-pounder and other guns, which, though unsuitable for bombarding a European fortress, will doubtless prove of sufficient calibre for employment against the brick walls of the Burmese capital. If a further campaign in the interior of Upper Burmah should be required, it is not improbable that the field-batteries of the Indian Army might be thought serviceable; and we therefore give an illustration of one of the elephant-guns in action. The Bengal, Bombay, and Madras artillery establishments comprise such batteries; each of which has an armament of two 18-pounder S.B. guns, one 8-in. iron howitzer, two 8-in. iron mortars, and two bronze mortars of 5½-in. calibre, with seven gun-carriages and platforms, and twenty-two ammunition-waggons, drawn by bullocks. Nine elephants and 290 bullocks are required for the battery, with ten riding mahouts and 150 native drivers.

News arrived in London, on Wednesday last, that General Prendergast, the day before, attacked the Burmese forts at Minhla, on the right bank, and Gue Gyoung Kamy, on the left bank of the river, which were captured after three hours' fighting. Lieutenant Drury, 11th Bengal Native Infantry, was killed, and three other men; twenty or thirty wounded. The Kuligon fort was taken, and that of Sing-boun-Weh, lower down the river.

## THE INDIAN VILLAGE AT THE ALBERT PALACE.

The Indian village at the Albert Palace, Battersea, was opened on Saturday afternoon. It presents in a small space a variety of typical Hindoo industries, and is peopled by forty-five natives from different districts of India, of different castes and creeds. The natives are divided into two classes—the entertainers and the workers. The former give performances illustrative of Hindoo juggling, dancing, and snake-charming; the latter are employed in their respective trades. On entering the village, the houses of which are accurate representations of Indian architecture, the eye is caught by the variegated and brilliant colours of Oriental fabrics and costumes. The processes by which these are produced are superintended by the different native artisans. The first, on entering the village, is a Hindoo from Cassi, Central India, engaged in dhurrie-weaving. Passing down the narrow street, the visitor meets with other natives engaged in silk-spinning, weaving, gold and silk embroidery, inlaid metal-work, sandal-wood carving, and ivory carving. One of the most interesting occupations is that of the potter, who, with his wheel of ancient type and his fingers, moulds a variety of articles of beautiful symmetry, if of simple character. The entertainment provided by the jugglers and dancers attracted a large number of spectators, who were much interested in the exhibition of sleight-of-hand. The nautch dancers, of whom there are three, go through a series of graceful evolutions to the accompaniment of strange and monotonous music. Throughout the performance both dancers and jugglers keep up a continuous song or conversation in Hindustani, explanatory of the entertainment. The snake-charming forms an important part of the performances.

Steamers arrived at Liverpool during last week with live stock and fresh meat on board from American and Canadian ports, with a total of 1021 cattle, 214 sheep, 7910 quarters of beef, and 398 carcasses of mutton.

The seventeenth annual national show of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits has been held this week at the Crystal Palace, and is said to be the largest of its kind ever held in any country, the number of entries being 6515, and the prizes valued at nearly £2000.

The able manager of the *Daily News*, Mr. J. R. Robinson, is to be presented with a handsome testimonial in the shape of an elegant ormolu and crystal clock, bearing an inscription that it is given him by "the members of the Composing Department of the *Daily News* as a mark of their appreciation of his equitable and considerate conduct towards them." The testimonial reflects great credit on the art-workmanship of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, 112, Regent-street.

*Introductory Studies in Greek Art*, by Miss J. E. Harrison (London: Fisher Unwin). The need of some guide-book which should, whilst tracing the development of Greek art, show its connection with Greek thought and its expression in Greek literature, has long been felt by students of all classes. In France M. Perrot has dealt with the historical origins of the art which found its ideal realised in the works of Pheidias; and M. Colignon has popularised the rise and decay of sculpture in a way in which none but Frenchmen can command. Miss Harrison goes a step further, and, whilst acknowledging frankly her indebtedness to her teachers, shows how one thought was the vivifying principle of Greek art, which in its turn reflected the philosophy, the patriotism, and the literary aspirations of the people. This principle, which she characterises as the Ideality of the Greek mind, she traces from its chrysalis state in the Selinus metopes (of which admirable reproductions may now be seen in the Museum of Casts at South Kensington) to its brief butterfly beauty in the age of Pericles. She shows how the inner grace and strength of those marvellous Parthenon marbles were due as much to the influence of the poet, the patriot, and the philosopher as to the skilful hand of the sculptor; and how Plato and Pheidias and Æschylus were fellow-workers, inspired by the same thoughts, teaching the same lesson by upholding a type of physical and moral beauty, and hoping thereby to raise their fellow-countrymen to the practice of those virtues which the gods and heroes typified. As the great Persian war, which had brought out not only the heroic but the patriotic side of the Greek character, as expressed in the three statues of Athene-Polias, Promachos, and Parthenos, so the Peloponnesian war in the next century developed the "pathetic" side of the Hellenic mind. To Myron, Polykleitos, and Pheidias succeeded Scopas and Praxiteles. "The embodiment of the national *ethos* fell into comparative insignificance; the individual, with his individual moods and passions, came into undue prominence. . . . Men sought for solace in their national disgrace through the indulgence of personal emotion." This is the thesis which Miss Harrison has set herself to prove, and by her sympathy with Greek art, and her acquaintance of Greek literature, she acquits herself honourably. She has the rare talent of being able to write on such subjects without pedantry or pretension; and her contribution to the history of the nation which amongst the smallest, physically and numerically, has exercised the widest influence over the civilised world, is as interesting as it is valuable.



## THE COURT.

Divine service was conducted at Balmoral Castle on Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, in the presence of the Queen, the Royal family, and Royal household. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Frederica of Hanover, left Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon. The Royal party drove to Ballater in an open carriage, preceded by outriders. A guard of honour was drawn up at the station, and presented arms as the Queen's carriage drew up. The train left Ballater at 2.50 p.m. Ferryhill Junction was reached punctually at 4.22. There was a large assemblage of the public at the station, among whom were the Lord Provost and magistrates of Aberdeen. Her Majesty and Prince Henry remained at the window of the saloon while the train stayed at the station. As the train moved off, hearty cheers were raised, to which the Queen and Princess bowed their acknowledgments. The Earl of Aberdeen, Sheriff Dove Wilson, and the chief officials of the Great North Railway Company travelled with the train from Ballater to Ferryhill, and at the latter station the officials of the Caledonian Company took their places and journeyed with the Royal train to Perth. At Perth, which was reached at seven o'clock, a stay was made for dinner, which was served in the saloon carriage. The Lord Provost and magistrates of Perth, and a large number of the general public, were in the station, and her Majesty was received with demonstrative cheering both on the arrival and the departure of the train. The Royal train reached Windsor on Wednesday morning. The railway station was kept private, only the Mayor of the borough and the railway officials being on the platform. Her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health, immediately entered her carriage and drove to the castle. This being their first visit to Windsor since their marriage, it was the intention of Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg to drive through the Royal borough to the castle; but this was postponed until Thursday, when the town was decorated. Prince Henry will be presented with the freedom of the borough during his stay at Windsor. The Royal pair met with a most hearty reception.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the guests staying in the house, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, were present at Divine service on Sunday morning at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, officiated, assisted by the Dean of Windsor, who preached the sermon. Their Royal Highnesses gave a county ball at Sandringham House last Friday evening. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales were present. Signor Curtis's band was in attendance, and played an excellent selection of dance music. In addition to the numerous party of guests staying at Sandringham, a large number of ladies and gentlemen had the honour of receiving invitations to the ball. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, hunted on Saturday last with the West Norfolk Hounds, the meet being at Cingham. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, and attended by Colonel A. Ellis, arrived at Marlborough House from Sandringham, and left in the afternoon on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Bishop of Gibraltar (Dr. Sandford) and Miss Alice E. J. Baker, second daughter of the late Sir George Baker, of Lovetor, Devon, took place on the 11th inst., in St. John's Church, Southwick-crescent. The Bishop was accompanied by the Rev. J. H. Ellison, Vicar of St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, as best man. The six bridesmaids were Miss Janetta Sutton, cousin of the bride; Miss Catherine Walker, niece of the bridegroom; Miss Katharine and Miss Margaret Baker, and Miss Mary and Miss Edith Pakington, four little nieces of the bride. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. G. Barrington Baker.

Mr. Stephen Louis Simeon, third son of the late Sir John Simeon, Bart., M.P., was married to Miss Louise Childers, elder daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., on the 12th inst., in St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Lewis Harcourt as best man; and the bridesmaids were Miss Emily Childers, sister of the bride; and Miss Cecelia Simeon, sister of the bridegroom.

The freedom of Dundee was yesterday week conferred upon the Duke of Argyll at a meeting of the Town Council.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P., has been elected to an honorary fellowship at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Mr. William Cospatrik Dunbar has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary for Scotland.

Mr. Henry Alexander Giffard, Q.C., has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, in succession to the late Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C.

Mr. Henry Fox Bristowe, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, has been elected Treasurer of the Society of the Middle Temple for the ensuing year.

Vice-Admiral Graham, C.B., has been appointed Controller of the Navy, vice Admiral Brandreth, who is to succeed Admiral Luard as President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Mr. Edward Bright has been appointed one of the Assistant Secretaries to the Board of Inland Revenue, in the room of Mr. Alaric A. Watts, who has retired, after a period of over forty-two years' service in the department.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Hereditary Grand Duchess, who had been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, returned to St. James's Palace on Saturday last.

The Earl of Carnarvon and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were entertained at dinner, at Dublin, last Saturday, by the Benchers of the King's Inn. Lord Ashbourne presided. There was a crowded attendance, all the Judges being present. On leaving, the Viceroy was loudly cheered.

The will of the late Right Rev. James Fraser, D.D., Bishop of Manchester, has been proved in the Manchester District Court of Probate, the personalty being sworn under £85,549. The document was executed in June of last year. The Bishop appoints Mrs. Fraser, the widow, sole executrix. To his three nephews, the sons of Captain Fraser (who was killed during the Indian Mutiny), he leaves the sum of £6000 each. To the two sons of his brother, Major-General Fraser, he also leaves the sum of £6000 each; and to the children of a nephew £1000 each upon their attaining the age of twenty-one. He desires that the service of plate presented to him on the occasion of his marriage by the clergy of his diocese shall, after the death of his widow, become an heirloom of the diocese of Manchester. The remainder of his property he bequeaths to Mrs. Fraser for her sole use.

## THE CHURCH.

A lady at Calverley, Yorkshire, has given £6000 to the Church Missionary Society.

The Misses Netley, of Adel, have given £1000 towards a chancel for All-Hallows' Church, in that village, and Mrs. Tetley has given a fine pulpit and font.

The Bishop of Winchester has addressed a letter to Canon Wilberforce declining to accept his resignation of the Rectory of St. Mary, Southampton, and recommending him to take the prolonged rest prescribed by his medical advisers.

The Archbishop of York has appointed the Right Rev. John Mitchenson, D.D., late Bishop of Barbadoes and coadjutor of the Bishop of Peterborough, to act as Suffragan Bishop for the diocese of Manchester during the vacancy in the see.

The Missionary Bishopric of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, which has been vacant for some time, has been offered to the Rev. George W. H. Knight-Bruce, in charge of St. Andrew's, Bothnal-green.

A stained-glass window, representing the Women at the Sepulchre, has been erected in the Episcopal church, Falkirk, in memory of Mr. Findlay Anderson. The artists were Messrs Mayer and Co., of Regent-street.

In a pastoral just issued, the Bishop of Salisbury earnestly protests against making the Church question a party one; to make the house of God the instrument of a party, he says, would be suicidal.

A statue of the Queen has been placed in a niche reserved for it on the west front of Lichfield Cathedral. The figure, which is an excellent likeness of her Majesty, was executed at the request of the Dean of Lichfield, and with the Queen's permission, by Princess Louise.

Dr. John Wordsworth, the new Bishop of Salisbury, on Saturday last consecrated a building long known as St. John the Evangelist, Heatherlands, Kinson-heath, in the county of Dorset. The patronage has been vested by deed of agreement in Lord Wimborne and his heirs.

The Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. Charles J. Fuller to the new Vicarage of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Primrose-hill, and has also licensed the Rev. William Law to be minister of the district of Holy Trinity, Latimer-road, Notting-hill, and the Rev. J. Thompson Phipps to be Chaplain at Wormwood-scrubs Convict Prison.

At St. Peter's Church, Bedford, on the 12th inst., a stained-glass window (executed by A. L. Moore and Co., of Southampton-row, London, W.C.), in memory of the late Colonel Burnaby, was unveiled in the presence of a large congregation. The memorial is the result of a public subscription, and takes the form of a window in the parish church, in consequence of the late Colonel's father having been at one time Rector of St. Peter's.

The new English church in Leipsic was consecrated on Sunday, the 8th inst., under the name of All Saints' Church, by the Right Rev. J. H. Titcomb, Bishop-Coadjutor for the Chaplaincies of Northern and Central Europe. Among the five hundred or six hundred people who crowded the church were clergy of nearly every denomination in Leipsic, including fourteen Lutherans, three Presbyterians, two Methodists, the Archimandrite of the Greek Church in Leipsic, and the chief Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's new book has been issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. It bears the title of "The Seven Gifts," being charges addressed to the diocese of Canterbury. The addresses are thus defined:—"Of Wisdom (Governance), of Understanding (Education), of Counsel (Deliberation), of Strength (Organisation), of Knowledge (Doctrine), of Godliness (Worship), of Holy Fears (Morals)." A special address on "Missions" and a set of tables relating to the work of the Church in the diocese, is also included in the volume.

The annual general court of the governors of the Sons of Clergy Corporation was held on the 12th inst. at their house in Bloomsbury-place—Mr. J. Allcroft, senior treasurer, in the chair. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl Powis were re-elected, respectively, president and vice-president of the corporation for the year ensuing. Mr. Allcroft, Mr. Alderman Stone, and the Rev. Sir E. G. Moon were re-elected treasurers; and the Earl of Selborne, the Bishop of London, Lord Egerton of Tatton, General Sir Richard Wilbraham, and Mr. George A. Spottiswoode were elected to fill the five vacancies upon the court of assistants.

Lady McGarel-Hogg opened a bazaar in the Townhall, Kensington, on Tuesday afternoon, in aid of a building fund for a parish room and new infant-schools at St. James's Church, Norlands; to complete the purchase of the fine organ recently erected in St. Gabriel's Church, and to liquidate the long-outstanding debt on the parish church expenses fund of St. James's.—Another attractive bazaar, in aid of the building fund of a much-required parochial room and soup-kitchen for St. Philip's, Kensington, will be held, at the same hall, next week. The bazaar will be opened on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at two p.m., by the Hon. and Rev. E. C. Glyn, M.A., Rural Dean, Vicar of Kensington.

Sermons were preached at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday, morning and afternoon, on behalf of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton. The Rev. Professor Mommie preached in the morning, from St. John xiii., 34, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." At the commencement of his impressive discourse, the reverend preacher said that he had willingly undertaken to advocate the claims of the hospital. The general depression had affected this admirable charity, which had been compelled to sell out stock from its limited capital. Its only income, upon which it could rely, was less than £3000 a year, and its expenses to maintain the 321 beds now in the two buildings, exceeded £24,000 per annum. Thus it was almost wholly dependent on voluntary help, and he trusted that all would contribute as much as they possibly could. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Hulton, who gave some interesting facts as to the value and extent of the work done at Brompton, and very earnestly pleaded the cause of the charity. The collections amounted to £21 11s. 8d.

Lord Idlesleigh has consented to preside at the festival of the Scottish Corporation, to be held at Freemasons' Tavern on St. Andrew's Day, the 30th inst., in place of the Earl of Dalhousie, who has been ordered by his doctor to the Continent.

There was a large attendance at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, to witness the twenty-sixth annual presentation of prizes to the successful competitors at rifle-shooting of the London Rifle Brigade, the presentation being made by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. Prior to the distribution, Lord Pelham Clinton announced that the strength of the regiment is at the present time 806, the largest number since 1873. Of these 790 were efficient. The best shooting company was the H Company, Captain Baggallay, just beating the D Company, Captain the Earl of Waldegrave. His Lordship complimented the regiment upon its general efficiency.

## OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT RANELAGH.

The Right Hon. Thomas Heron Jones, seventh Viscount



of the founders of the Volunteers, in which he was Colonel, 1st Volunteer Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. In 1868, he acted as High Sheriff of Norfolk. By his Lordship's death, without issue (he was never married), the title of Ranelagh, created in 1628, becomes extinct.

REV. SIR GEORGE LEWEN GLYN, BART.

The Rev. Sir George Lewen Glyn, fourth Baronet, of Ewell, Surrey, M.A., Hon. Chaplain to the Queen, died at his residence near Epsom, on the 7th inst., in his eighty-second year. He was youngest son of Sir George Glyn, second Baronet, by Catherine, his wife, daughter and coheir of the Rev. Gervas Powell, of Llanharan, Glamorganshire, and succeeded, at the death of his elder brother, in 1840, to the baronetcy, conferred in 1759 on his grandfather, Sir Richard Glyn, banker, Lord Mayor, and M.P. for the City of London. He was educated at Westminster School, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford. Admitted to priest's orders in 1831, he became Vicar of Epsom, and retained that living until 1881. Sir George married, first, Sept. 6, 1838, Emily Jane, elder daughter of Mr. Josiah Birch, of St. Petersburg; and secondly, May 5, 1859, his cousin Henrietta Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Carr Glyn, of the Bengal Civil Service. By his first wife (who died July 26, 1854), he leaves one daughter, Mrs. Deedes, and one son, now Sir George Turberville Glyn, fifth Baronet, of Ewell, born April 22, 1841. By his second wife, the late Baronet had three sons and two daughters.

HON. P. J. LOCKE-KING.

The Hon. Peter John Locke-King, M.A., of Brooklands, near Weybridge, formerly M.P. for East Surrey, died on the 12th inst., aged seventy-four. He was next brother of the present Earl of Lovelace (whose first wife was Ada Byron, the poet's only child), and second son of Peter Locke-King, grandson of Lord Chancellor King, who was nephew (maternally) of the famous John Locke. Mr. Locke-King was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, entered Parliament as the Liberal member for East Surrey in 1847, and retained his seat until 1874. He was Vice-Lieutenant and J.P. for Surrey, and served as its High Sheriff in 1849. He married, March 22, 1836, Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Henry Hoare, of Mitcham-grove, and by her (who died in 1881) he leaves several children.

Miss Margaret Strachan, of Clematis Cottage, Broughty Ferry, who died recently at the great age of ninety-two years, was well known for her numerous Scotch benefactions; and by her will she has left the following liberal legacies to local institutions:—Dundee Royal Infirmary, £1500; Convalescent Hospital, £1000; Deaf and Dumb Institution, £500; Institution for the Blind, £500; Orphan Institution, £1000; Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, £500; Brechin Infirmary, £1500; Forfar Infirmary, £1000; six schemes of the Church of Scotland, an aggregate of £600; Indigent Gentlewomen's Fund, £300—total, £8400. It may be added that Miss Strachan's brothers also bequeathed large sums to the above institutions, the Dundee Industrial Schools having alone received a legacy from one of the deceased's brothers of £2000.

As a memorial to the late Sir Titus Salt, and in recognition of his benefactions to Saltaire, the governors of the Salt schools have decided to build a new Science and Art School, costing about £6000.

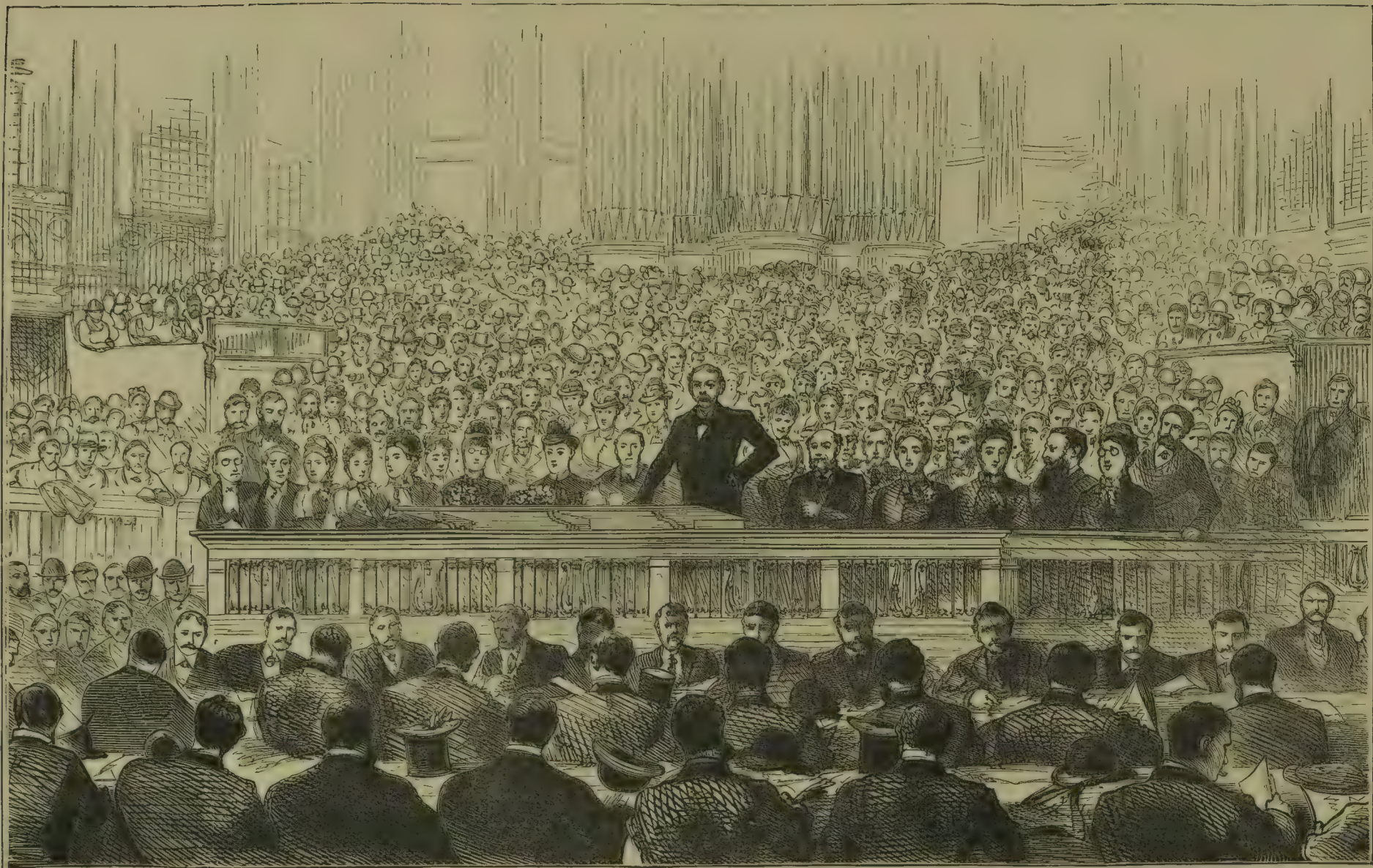
The following notification has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—It may be useful to the public to be reminded of facilities at their command with regard to telegrams, which, although described in the "Post-Office Guide," do not appear to be widely known. The sender of a telegram who desires to have his name or any instructions such as "private," "confidential," "to be opened," or the like, written on the outside of the envelope of the message, may write the necessary instructions, which must be paid for as part of the message, immediately after the address of the receiver.

According to the Registrar-General's report, 2534 births and 1531 deaths were registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 269 and the deaths 170 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included one from small-pox, 51 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 26 from diphtheria, 39 from whooping-cough, 12 from enteric fever, and 10 from diarrhoea and dysentery. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased in the eight preceding weeks from 152 to 394, further rose last week to 418, but were 16 below the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 52 deaths: 45 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 17 from fractures and contusions, 7 from burns and scalds, 2 from drowning, and 13 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. In greater London 3253 births and 1903 deaths were registered.

In aid of the funds of the Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Mr. Thomas Ryan has prepared a short history of that institution, which can look back to more than a century of practical usefulness. The hospital was originally known as the Bayswater Lying-in Hospital, and was for some time situated near Tyburn Gate. Its quiet, however, could not have been long disturbed by the spectacles of which that spot was the scene, for the last execution took place in 1783, the year after the hospital was installed there. It was known subsequently as the Bayswater Hall Hospital, and seems to have profited very much by the interest shown in its management by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex from 1809 onwards. Its name was then changed to that of the Queen's General Lying-in Hospital—the addition of the Queen's name (Charlotte) not being made until some time afterwards. Mr. Ryan tells us a good deal about the early history and management of the hospital, and has done real service to antiquarians in discussing the myth of its early existence. The volume, which is dedicated, by permission, to her Majesty, has been published at the private cost of the committee, so that each purchaser benefits the charity to the extent of five shillings.



## T H E E L E C T I O N C A M P A I G N .



LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT THE BIRMINGHAM TOWNHALL.

"Gatton and Old Sarum" are proverbial bad examples of the rotten-borough system of representation that deformed our Parliamentary Constitution until the Reform Act of 1832. Gatton Park, the seat of Lord Monson, a worthy Peer of thoroughly Liberal opinions, is two miles and a half from Reigate, in Surrey. It had the privilege of returning two members of the House of Commons; although, in 1541, Sir Roger Copley was, in his sole person, officially certified to be *the* burgess of the borough and only inhabitant of the parish. The number of parishioners in the village is now two or three hundred. Two years before the introduction of the Reform Bill, when the power of nominating two members was worth a price, the Lord Monson of that time, a cousin of the present owner's father, purchased Gatton for £100,000, though the stately mansion was not then built. The history of Old Sarum is still more remarkable. It is, as shown in our View, a lofty hill in Wiltshire, on the summit of which are the remains of an ancient British and Roman fortification; a space of twenty-seven acres, inclosed by a double circuit of ditches and earthen ramparts, formerly strengthened with thick stone walls. This was the Roman military station of Sorbiodunum, the centre of six roads traversing West Britain. It was captured by the Saxons in 552. After the Norman Conquest, in 1075, the Bishopric of Sherborne was removed to Sarum, which became an important provincial branch of the English Church, so that the ritual and liturgy there in use has sometimes been cited as an ecclesiastical precedent. But there arose, in 1220, some disputes between the ecclesiastical and the feudal military jurisdiction,

which occasioned the building of a new Cathedral in the plain below: and the inhabitants of Old Sarum came down to live at New Sarum, which is the city of Salisbury. The political dignity of Old Sarum, where, in 1086, William the Conqueror had convened the estates of the realm to submit to his law of feudal tenure, was prolonged, in some degree, under the Norman and Plantagenet reigns. It retained, during 536 years, the privilege invested in its lord of the manor, the power of sending two members to Parliament; yet, in the latter time of this wonderful arrangement, there was not a single inhabited house in Old Sarum, while Birmingham and Manchester had no representatives! There is a space at the foot of the hill called "Election Acre," where the bailiff or agent of the proprietor used to nominate and return his two legislators; and it must be admitted that the choice sometimes fell on very able candidates. The "Great Commoner," the first William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, one of the most commanding, public-spirited, and patriotic of English statesmen, owed his entrance to Parliament, in 1735, to the fact that "Governor Pitt," from Madras, had bought Old Sarum for £1500 many years before. This convenient political instrument—for the ownership of the estate had no other value—became the property of Lord Granville, who, at a later period, sold it to Lord Caledon for £65,000; seats in Parliament had become, in the hands of rich men, Peers, Nabobs, or City merchants, the readiest means of trafficking with the Ministry of the day for lucrative preferment, monopolies, and patronage; all which seemed right and good alike to the Whigs and to the Tories of the Georgian era. But in 1801,

by favour of Lord Camelford, a man was returned for Old Sarum who was conspicuously associated with the first efforts of Radical Reform—no other than John Horne Tooke, the ex-clergyman; the Thorold Rogers of that day, a man of learning, of character, of keen dialectic force, and of intense convictions on the Democratic side. It took above thirty years, as it always does with any great political reform in England, from the commencement of the efforts of the Radical party, to obtain the disfranchisement of Gatton and Old Sarum. Fifty years, indeed, before Lord John Russell's and Lord Grey's Reform Act, and some years before the French Revolution, enlightened men of Liberal ideas projected the scheme of Universal Suffrage, Equal Electoral Districts, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members. A measure approaching this, encouraged by the second William Pitt as well as by Charles Fox, was actually in preparation, and a Duke of Richmond proposed something like it, in 1780, in the House of Lords. Many of us can remember the "Six Points" of the People's Charter, which fell into the hands of rash and foolish men, but the greater part of which, with some modifications, has become the law of the land. Though the wheels of Time "grind slowly," as some poet of Progress has sung, they will sooner or later grind with perfect "exactness" all the objectionable features of an unjust and unreasonable political system. Old Sarum, as a mockery of election, with all the corrupt borough-mongering, county-jobbing, falsification and forgery of Parliamentary representation, has been swept away.



OLD SARUM, ONE OF THE BOROUGHES DISFRANCHISED BY THE REFORM ACT OF 1832.





1. Snake-charmer.  
2. Nautch-dancing.

3. Silk-embroiderers.  
4. Brass-ware moulder.

5. A run through the village.  
6. Knife-tosser.

7. Musical instrument maker.  
8. Juggler.

9. Potter.  
10. Elementary boy.

SKETCHES AT THE INDIAN VILLAGE, ALBERT PALACE, BATTERSEA PARK.



**MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.**

"The Arrow and the Song." This is a setting, by Gounod, of lines by Longfellow. The tender sentiment of the words has found exquisite musical expression in the song just produced by the eminent French composer. The calm beauty of the vocal melody is enhanced by an accompaniment in which rich and varied harmonic treatment gives a value and importance that are but seldom apparent in songs of the day. This piece is worthy of any composer of any period, and will, no doubt, become widely known. It is issued in several keys, so as to suit voices of different calibre. Messrs. Metzler and Co. are the publishers.

"Peace, perfect peace," and "Hark! my soul, it is the Lord," are the titles of two sacred songs by Gounod, each of which is characterised by pure religious feeling, expressed in melodious strains, that flow naturally and lie within a moderate compass of voice. The first-named song has an ad libitum chorus. Messrs. Chappell and Co. are the publishers, as also of several other pleasing songs—"Remember me," by Jules De Sivrai (words by the late Hugh Conway); "Once and for Ever," by I. De Lara; "Caught," by A. Romili; and "A Song of a Soldier," by M. Watson. All these are tunable and free from difficulty.

Alfred Day's "Treatise on Harmony" (Harrison and Sons) is a new edition of a valuable work that has long been out of print, and is now reissued with the advantage of a preface and an appendix supplied by Sir G. A. Macfarren, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. The late Alfred Day possessed an eminently logical mind, and his attention was strongly

directed towards the conflicting anomalies existing among the many systems of harmony and counterpoint. With much care and labour, he constructed a theory which is throughout self-consistent, and which at once attracted the attention of Sir G. Macfarren, who found in it a work that made clear much that had hitherto been obscure, and who at once adopted the system for his own purposes of tuition. His new edition of the book will be found of great service to students of musical science, the clear rules laid down and the accompanying musical examples forming a comprehensive and intelligible guide.

Pianoforte Studies," by Hermann Berens (Augener and Co.) consist of an extensive collection of exercises, progressing in difficulty, and comprising all known varieties and forms of execution. The studies are sufficiently interesting as music to render their practice agreeable, as well as conducive to mechanical improvement. They are in use at the Royal College of Music, the Guildhall School of Music, and the Crystal Palace School of Art and Science.

Messrs. Augener and Co. have added to the valuable series of pianoforte and other works bearing their name. These editions, in quarto size, are beautifully engraved and printed, on good paper, and at a very moderate price. Among recent issues are compositions by Czerny, Gade, Grieg, Moszkowski, Rubinstein, Rheinberger, and others; some being for piano solo, some for two performers thereon, some for piano with accompaniments, and others for the violin and for the organ.

Warmuth's collection of Norwegian national music is a very interesting work, issued by Carl Warmuth, of Christiania. The pieces are for voice, with pianoforte accompaniment, the

original text and an English version thereof being given. There is much charm, with a distinctive northern character, about most of the melodies.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s valuable series of "Primers of Musical Biography" has recently been extended by the addition of lives of Cherubini and Meyerbeer, written by Mr. Joseph Bennett, who has given, in each case, an excellent summary of the artistic and personal career of the composer. These inexpensive handbooks are invaluable contributions to the musician's library. The same publishers have also brought out a cheap and handy edition of M. St. Saens' setting of the 19th Psalm, "The Heavens declare" ("Cœli Enarrant"), with pianoforte accompaniment, and Latin and English text, the latter adapted by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. The work was to be performed at the opening concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday), and will have to be noticed by us next week. It is written for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra.

Pitman's "Musical Monthly," vol. 2 (F. Pitman), contains a large number of instrumental and vocal pieces, some in the usual notation, and some in that of the Tonic Sol-fa system. It is a wonderful shilling's-worth.

It is announced from Ruknabad that Sir J. Ridgeway and the Russian Commissioners for regulating the Russo-Afghan frontier, having arrived at Zulfiar, held a conference there on the 11th inst., and erected the first boundary beacon on the following day. The Commissioners on leaving Zulfiar will proceed to Kushk.

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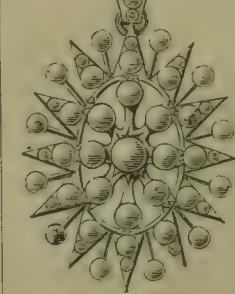
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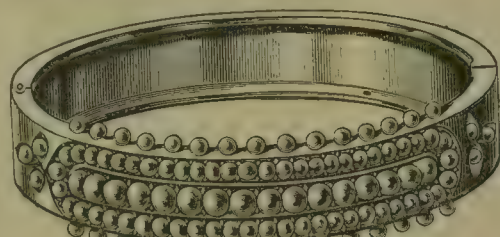


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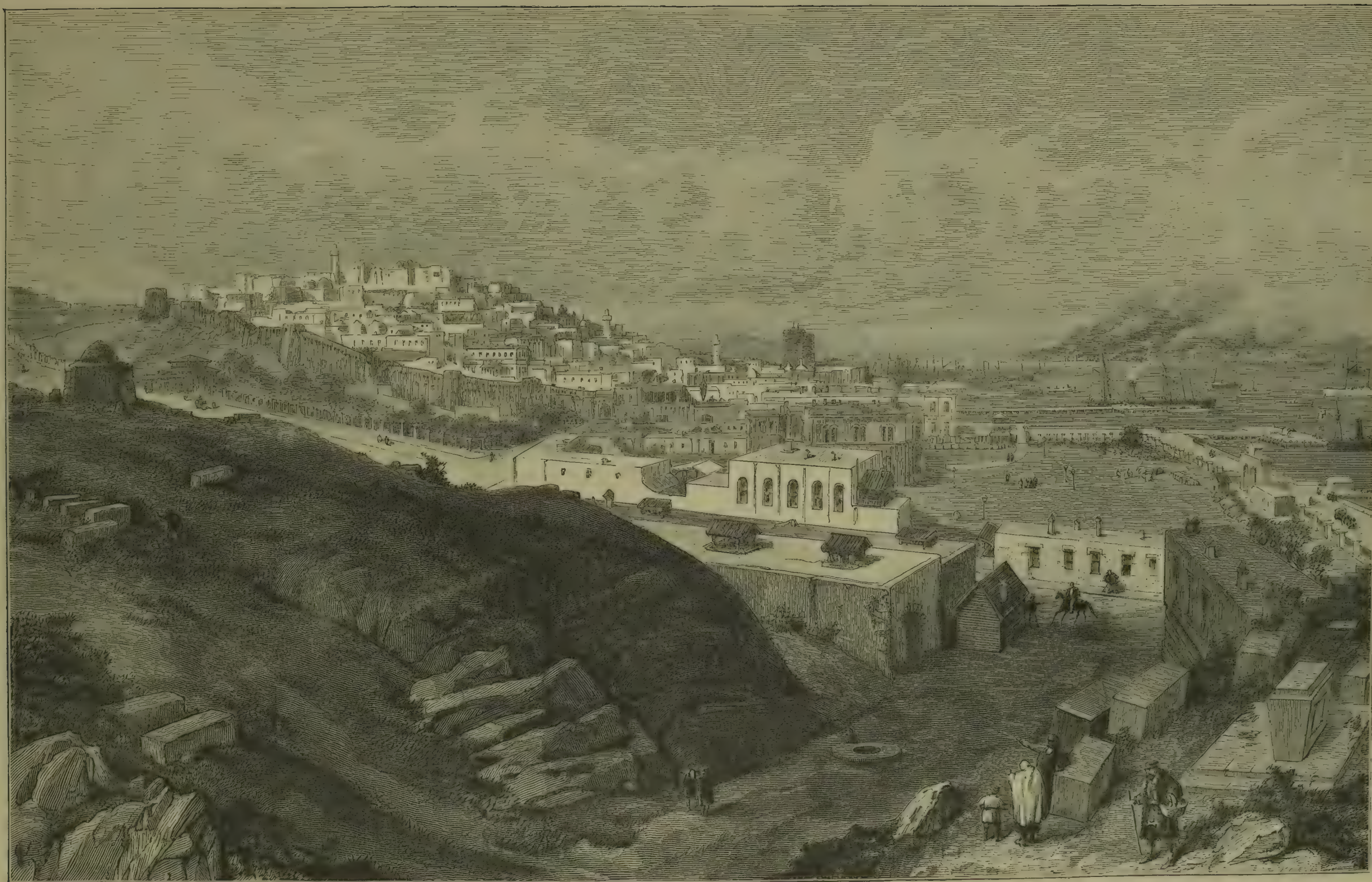
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BAKU, ON THE CASPIAN.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.



## BAKU, ON THE CASPIAN.

By Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson.

It is only since the railway from Batoum to Tiflis has been extended to the Caspian that the ancient town of Baku has been much heard of. The previous notices of that place in books are few in number, and very meagre in their details. In ancient times it was known as Gctara; later, it belonged to Persia; Peter the Great took the place, but it returned to the Persians again; and finally it became Russian in 1806. The existence of the oil-wells was also known, and to a very few who take interest in such matters, some scraps of information had come to the West that there was an old Fire Temple at Baku, whose sacred flame was fed from below by this subterranean supply. The recent extension of the railway, with the development of the petroleum trade, combined with the importance of the spot in relation to Central Asian affairs, has naturally drawn attention to Baku. Mr. Charles Marvin has published a thick volume, entitled "The Region of the Eternal Fire," describing a visit to that place, which gives a very complete account of it, with minute details and statistics of the oil trade, and to which I acknowledge my obligation for data in writing this. Baku is now on the quickest and easiest route to Persia from Europe: on this account the Afghan Boundary Commission passed through it on their way to Teheran and Afghanistan last year. On that occasion we arrived in the evening twilight, and left by the steamer for Resht during the night, and only got a glimpse of the place as the darkness was coming on. The railway passes close to the Tchorni Gorod or "Black Town," where the petroleum refineries are, and where a dark cloud of smoke always hovers—giving the name to the place. In the dusk of the evening it recalled Homer's description of the city of the Cimmerians, "covered with shadow and vapour," and it had the appearance of Hades much more than that of a place on this upper earth of ours. On my return from Afghanistan in April last I made a stay of some days at Baku to make sketches of this interesting locality.

The old town of Baku was a surprise. Instead of the remains of an insignificant town, such as those we had passed through in Persia, I was astonished at the beautiful art still to be seen on some of the old monuments. The town stands on the slope of some bare hills looking east over the Caspian. Its former importance became evident from its substantially built walls of defence, which are now in a ruinous condition in many places. The gates are of beautiful workmanship, and are ornamental in their character; one has the Persian lion sculptured on it, and a cow's or bull's head, recalling to my mind the "cow's mouth" from which, in Hindu sculptures, the sacred Ganges is represented as having its source. Old and highly ornamented minarets in stone are yet remaining, with newer and shabby mosques below them, telling that the original houses of prayer, built with the minars, had disappeared. In the higher part of the town is the Khanski Dvoretz, or Palace of the Khans, where there is an old tomb of the most beautiful architecture; but finer still is a structure near it, called by some the "Palais de Justice," the form of which is so like that of an Oriental tomb that its connection with any other purpose may be considered doubtful. This piece of architecture is so very fine and perfect in every way that, except in India, I question if anything could be found equal to it. So far as I could learn, it is supposed to be about five or six centuries old; this, with other fragments of sculpture, shows that art had been once in a high state of development on the shores of the Caspian, and that Baku was no insignificant place under its Khans. The country is so barren around Baku that at first it is difficult to understand how its greatness had been produced; but the ample valley of the Kura, along which the railway runs from Tiflis to Baku, a distance of about 340 miles, and the greater part of which at present looks more like a desert than anything else, must have been at one time fertile, for there can still be traced the remains of old irrigation works which utilised the waters of the river, giving a supply of plenty from the land side; while Baku had also the advantage of being a port, and it may have had a large commerce in the past all round the shores of the Caspian, which would include Persia, Central Asia, and Russia, and thus bring wealth from the other direction. The old prosperity is now likely to return again to this all-but-forgotten town; it has now the railway, making it one of the most important links of connection between Europe and Asia; and the petroleum industry is swelling to such proportions that a vast wealth is being created. It is the head-quarters of a large fleet of fine steamers, whose principal cargo is the oil which flows up of its own accord from the earth beneath. The sudden advance of Baku will be best understood from the increase of its population as given by Mr. Marvin in his book. In 1870 there were 12,191 souls; in 1879 they had increased to 15,105; four years later—that is, in 1883—we have the astonishing jump up to 50,000 souls; this being coincident with the statistics which tell of a similar growth in the petroleum industry. This, of course, means a large extension of the town at the same time. This has taken place towards the north; on this account I took my Sketch of Baku from the other extremity, as it gives the best view of the oldest part of the town, and shows the walls and towers running up to the Khan's Palace; and, at the same time, a glimpse is got of the Black Town, with its smoky canopy in the distance on the right. The side of the hill from which the Sketch is made is covered with tombs, both Christian and Mohammedan; they are scattered over a large extent; some of them belong to the present day, many of the older Mohammedan ones with very beautiful ornaments sculptured on the stones; and, higher up the hill, I sketched a peculiar rock-cut tomb, which I took to be still more ancient than the Arab invasion. The population of Baku is very mixed; there are of course Russians, but there is still a large number of the previous Persian population in the old part of the town; there are a great many Tartars, as well as Armenians, and people from all parts of the Caucasus and the Levant. Oriental bazaars and caravanserais are still to be found within the walls, where Persian and Turkoman carpets of all kinds can be bought, with many other articles from the regions round. Before the Russian occupation, the sea came up to the old bazaars, but since then the beach has been embanked, and a fine Broadway was formed with a line of new houses facing the water. Along this are the substantial wooden landing-wharves for the steamers which ply to the various ports of the Caspian. Behind the houses stands a very high and massive tower of rough but solid masonry; originally, this stood on the beach. The legend connected with it is, that a Shah, or Khan, fell in love with his own daughter; she told him that if he loved her, he was to build this tower, which he did, in hopes that the daughter would love him in return. When it was finished the father was invited to come to the top, but it was only to see his daughter leap down to destruction, and to find that he had been led to build an enduring monument of his own shame. This story is told with a good many variations, but I give here its main features, at the same time looking upon it as a very doubtful tale. In late times the tower has been used as a light-house, and that may have been the original purpose for which it was intended.

I reserve for another letter my description of the ancient Fire Temple at Surakhan near Baku, of which I have drawn

you an illustration, and which was probably of Zoroastrian origin, but was served by Hindu priests within a very recent date. The naphtha or oil wells of Baku, and the extensive works connected with them, will be described and illustrated on a future occasion.

## ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

A work of considerable literary merit, and of much usefulness to the general reader, has been completed by Mr. Edmund Ollier in the four volumes of *Universal History*, published by Messrs. Cassell and Company, Limited, in monthly parts, from 1882 to 1885. The appearance of the fourth and concluding volume, which ends the narrative with the termination of the war between France and Germany in May, 1871, calls upon us briefly to describe the main plan of his work, and to commend the method adopted in the division of its vast and diversified subject-matter. Each volume contains a separate portion of the known history of nations during a recognised characteristic period. The first is "Early and Greek," which might have been called "Ancient," beginning with Chaldaea, Assyria, Babylon, and Egypt, dealing with the Bible history of Israel and Judah, with that of the Median and Persian kingdoms, with the whole range of Grecian history, including the Asiatic and Sicilian colonies, with Tyre and Carthage, and with the Macedonian Empire; it comes down to the approach of Roman conquest in the Levant. The second volume is wholly occupied with "Rome"; which, commencing on the banks of the Tiber, with a preliminary notice of Etruscan and other Italian archaeology, grows to comprehend the whole civilisation of Southern and Western Europe, and of the Mediterranean shores with the nearest parts of Africa and Asia; but this volume ends with the overthrow of the Western Roman Empire, leaving the later history of the Eastern, at Constantinople, for the department of "the Middle Ages." In the third volume, accordingly, Mr. Ollier proceeds with the most intricate and difficult part of his subject, "the Rise of Modern Europe," accompanied by the gradual decay of the Eastern Empire; the progress of the Goths, Franks, and other northern invading nations; the establishment of Roman ecclesiastical supremacy in the West; the conquests of Mohammedanism, first under the Arabs or Saracens, afterwards under the Turks; the Empire of Charlemagne, and the subsequent Germanic princely confederation disposing of the "Holy Roman Empire"; and the institutions of feudalism, exemplified particularly in France. He then takes up early English history from the Saxon times, and relates the Norman conquest here; he also follows the other conquering Normans to France, Sicily, and Naples; and two chapters are devoted to the Popedom in the eleventh century and to Gregory VII. The Crusades occupy five or six chapters; the Italian Republics (especially Florence and Venice), the consolidation of the English and French Kingdoms, the fall of Constantinople, the Mongol and Tartar conquests in Asia, and the Turkish in Europe, with many events more familiarly concerning our own nation and our nearer neighbours, find place within this mediæval period, which ends with the invention of printing.

Mr. Ollier's fourth volume, recently published, sustains the favourable judgment already earned by those which had preceded it, and of which, upon three successive occasions, we have spoken with just the praise that they deserved. He has not, of course, been called upon, for a popular compilation like this, to enter into the comparison of original documents of history; but has judiciously selected the best standard works upon each part of his subject, and has written, in a graceful, unaffected, and agreeable style, accurate summaries of their narratives, omitting no essential feature. The harmonious evenness of manner, as well as the justness of proportion and the orderly arrangement, with which he has performed this task, probably gathering his information from a hundred volumes of many different authors, could only have been attained by great literary practice; and this Mr. Ollier has certainly had in producing Cassell's "History of the United States," and the histories of the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish Wars. In the present work, both he and the enterprising publishers must be congratulated on bringing to a close the "Illustrated Universal History" with a volume of "Modern History" fully equal in literary workmanship to any of the former, and one with which it would not be easy to find fault. The period comprised in it, commencing with the Spanish discovery of America, and including not much less than four centuries, is naturally that which chiefly concerns the practical interests of the present world. It is to be regretted that there are so few books giving a comprehensive view of "universal" civilisation, not only in Europe but in America and in Asia and in distant colonies, throughout this tract of time. We have the histories of nations, and those of critical epochs like the Reformation, the reign of Charles V., the English Civil War, or the French Revolution; but a moving panorama of the general progress of mankind's affairs has been desired. With no pretensions to originality of investigation, and with little effort of philosophical reflection, this want is supplied, to a certain extent, by such a book as is now before us. Here are related, concisely and correctly, the fortunes of the great European Monarchies, Spain and Portugal, France and England, of the Italian Principalities, of Germany, Hungary, Austria, Poland, and Sweden; the prolonged and painful convulsions that followed the breaking up of the mediæval system; the wars of Protestantism and of Puritanism, the revolt of the Netherlands, the dynastic Continental wars, the Austrian Hapsburgs, the rise of Russia and Prussia, the wars of the Balance of Power, the wars of commercial monopoly, English colonisation, the American Republic, the growth of a British Indian Empire, the French Revolution, the wars of Napoleon, and the manifold political and social changes of the nineteenth century; besides the various incidental conflicts and results which cannot be mentioned in a sentence. Mr. Ollier has evidently been too much pressed by want of space, in his last two chapters, in treating of events within our personal recollection since 1848, some of which are minutely detailed in his other works; but the reign of Napoleon III., the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the liberation and union of Italy, the American Civil War, the reconstitution of Germany, and its decisive struggle with France, are handled with necessary brevity, yet with sufficient precision. Of the numerous wood-engravings, with which Messrs. Cassell and Co. have furnished these four attractive volumes, we can also speak with commendation, more especially of those in the Modern and the Middle Ages portions of the history, consisting of actual views of towns and buildings, and some authentic portraits, with occasional small maps. On the whole, the somewhat ambitious title of an "Illustrated Universal History" is justified by the successful accomplishment of a rather difficult work; and persons who have not a standard library at their command may be glad to possess this readable compilation.

A tenth volume, which is entirely new, has been added to Cassell's *History of England*, at the end of the serial reissue in a new and revised edition. The nine preceding volumes have long been in good repute, and are likely to keep their

place in public esteem, having, in fact, superseded the "Pictorial History of England" of forty or fifty years ago. This continuation, from 1872 to the end of 1884, is carefully and diligently executed by an able writer of Liberal political sentiments, but of a fair and candid disposition; and is very much more instructive than the "History of Our Own Times," by Mr. Justin McCarthy, though not equal to his production in the lighter graces of style. The illustrations are remarkably good, especially the portraits of our distinguished contemporary statesmen, members of Parliament, diplomatists, authors, divines, military commanders, and famous travellers. The narrative ends with the passing of the Franchise Act in December last year, leaving the story of Gordon's defence of Khartoum untold, as there is to be another volume. The decline of Mr. Gladstone's first Ministry, the war between Russia and Turkey in 1877, with the discussions and negotiations that took place on the "Eastern Question," the Afghan War, the Zulu War, the revolt of the Transvaal, the fall of the Beaconsfield Ministry, the second Ministry of Mr. Gladstone, the Irish Land Act, the Land League agitation, and the Fenian Conspiracies, the intervention in Egypt and the Sudan Expeditions, are related in this portion of the work, as well as the debates on Parliamentary Reform.

## LADY STUDENTS AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

"Artistic London" sounds almost a solecism—or, at best, is regarded as synonymous with a private view at the "Grosvenor," or the "round of the studios" on Show-Sunday. We are not surprised, when in our saunterings through the Louvre, or the Pitti, or the Belvidere, to come upon strange types of the French, Italian, or German "Bohemians," among whom other nationalities have mingled, adopting their habits and imitating their garb. But here in decorous, staid England, we have seldom been accustomed to more than a glimpse of some students at the British Museum carefully protected by a pile of stools, or guarded by a discreet cord. South Kensington, searching, it was said, for sixpences, allowed a privileged few to work before the eyes of the rare visitors who sought admission on the "closed" days; but it was tacitly allowed that many things might be permitted at the "Brompton Boilers" which could not be even alluded to in Trafalgar-square. For years the trustees of the National Gallery firmly closed their doors against the outside world on three days of each week. The Saturday half-holiday movement at length forced them to concede one more day to the non-paying public, but they still clung tenaciously to the remaining two, during which artists or students in art were to be allowed to prosecute their work without censure or encouragement from self-constituted critics, whose remarks were often delivered in a key which made them reach the happy copyist. Since the purchase of the Ansidei Raphael, it has become the fashion to visit the National Gallery; and Londoners at length are beginning to waken up to the fact that they possess a collection of pictures which, for merit, completeness, and arrangement, compares favourably with almost any Continental Gallery; and most truly may it be said that the rooms in Trafalgar-square never look better than when they are filled with the crowd of busy workers, male and female, who are to be found before their easels on two days of every week. English Bohemia is apparently a carefully cultivated country, with an eye to the picturesque, but also with still greater regard to neatness and ease. The men are chiefly students from the Royal Academy or Slade schools; and though here and there some elderly man may be found diligently and somewhat mechanically copying a popular work, yet it is not difficult to see that for the men this stage is but a short intermediate stage; they are on the road to a definite goal, and training themselves for the future struggle. With the ladies, the case is different, as is at once apparent. They are of all ages—if, indeed, we may venture to say so. Here is the young girl of eighteen, with her brand new certificate from South Kensington, or University College, or from Mr. Herkomer's studio, trying her "prentice hand" on Sir Joshua's "Angels," or Rubens' "Chapeau de Poil." A little further on is the professional copyist, who can reproduce (for the American market) Reynolds' "Two Gentlemen" at a month's notice; or the old lady who for years has been supplying Gerard Dow and Mieris to the amateurs of Dutch art. These are comparatively small works, of which the completion can be anticipated in reasonable time; but the earnest-looking lady who has set herself to transfer, almost in its original size, Cima da Conegliano's "Conversion of St. Thomas," can scarcely hope to remove her canvas for at least two years; and unless she is painting to order, which would be surprising, or is aiming at an Academic style in view of the approaching abolition of sex distinctions among Royal Academicians, it is difficult to understand her selection. It is, however, this absolute freedom of choice left to every student which makes a visit to the National Gallery on a students' day doubly interesting. There is an almost unbounded range left to the imagination in attempting to associate the painter and her subject, and one asks one's self in vain the reason why the laughing-eyed, fair-haired girl finds delight in Zurbaran's "St. Dominic," or why the elderly, spectacled lady is attracted so irresistibly by Greuze. Bright faces, neat dresses, and simple attention to their work are, after all, the chief characteristics of students' days at the National Gallery. We hope that the day is not far distant when, in the interests of the copyists, the distinction between public and students' days will be altogether removed. Experience has shown that nothing but good has resulted from the concession already made, and that there are now ten orders given for copies of famous works for one that was made ten years ago. In foreign galleries, as is well known, a large body of deserving artists make an honest and respectable living by their copies of works, which attract tourists and travellers as they pass. It is, therefore, only fair to infer that the same facilities for bringing worker and purchaser together in this country would produce similar results.

The Lord Mayor presided on the 12th inst. in the Mansion House at the third annual meeting of the Rowland Hill Fund. The income for the past year had, it was stated, been £551 from investments and £1987 from subscriptions and donations; £591 had been expended in relieving 105 cases of distress. It was resolved, in view of the considerable augmentation of the staff of the Post Office, to appeal to the public for further donations and subscriptions.

In an article accompanying an engraving of a Boycotters' Court at Grane, Ireland, which recently appeared in this paper, it was stated that, among others, the doctor of Urlingford Union Workhouse had attended some meetings of the Court. This, however, is denied by Mr. Robert Thompson, the gentleman in question, who assures us that he has never at any time been present at a Boycotters' Court at Grane or elsewhere. He states, further, that he is not now, nor has he ever been, a member of the National League; and that during the course of a long life he has carefully abstained from being mixed up with any political party whatever.



PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

For many reasons it is much to be regretted that the "Pictures and Drawings of Dutch Motives," by Messrs. Melchers and Hitchcock, should be on view at so remote a spot from ordinary art centres as Messrs. Gladwell's Gallery (14, Gracechurch-street). There is a great deal to admire and a great deal to think about in these pictures, which show how strongly the influence and traditions of Dutch art have taken hold upon two American painters, and how these influences have been modified in translation. Mr. Hitchcock is a pupil of Mesdag, and in many of his effects of light one recalls his master's touch; but in his group of "Dutch Fishing-Boats" (4) on a broken sea, suddenly thrown into shadow by a passing cloud, we have an atmospheric effect which the cautious Dutchman would have avoided. "The Fleet in Sight" (7) shows the daily grouping of the wives and daughters of the Egmond fishermen, amongst whom these two artists have for some time been spending their lives. In this, as in the "Egmond Shrimpers" (12), Mr. Hitchcock renders with equal power and grace the figures and silvery shore; and in the "First-born" (15), a mother nursing her babe, he has thrown real pathos as well as strength. "A North Holland Idyl" (18) is a scene in which two women at the porch of their door and a doubtful lover play an important part; their attitudes are easy and simple, and descriptive of the story the painter desires to tell; but a greater charm lies in the peaceful village bathed in sunlight which forms the background. Another striking picture, or rather motive, is a "Garden of Dutch Bulbs" (9), where the brilliant masses of colour viewed from above suggest a problem with which Mr. Hitchcock has boldly grappled. Mr. Melchers' strength lies in figure-painting, as well as in a delicate sense of colour, both of which are combined in a single picture, "Waiting" (6), a girl far down the sands, awaiting the fisherman's return. "Where Dunes and Meadows Meet" (16) is another sympathetic study of the half tones and delicate tints which enter for so much into the soft monotony of a Dutch landscape. Mr. Melchers' most ambitious work, however, is "The Sermon," a life-size study from the interior of a Dutch church during the service. Travellers to whom the dazzling brilliancy of the whitewash, which distinguishes every church in Holland, is familiar will appreciate the difficulties of such a subject, and these are increased threefold by the light which falls almost *à plomb* on the congregation. Mr. Melchers, apparently ignorant of M. Legros' well-known but somewhat similar work, has produced a picture which, in spite of one or two weak spots, deserves a cordial recognition. The figures are well grouped and varied in expression; the colours subdued yet never monotonous, though the sermon appears to have been so, even to Dutch ears. Among Mr. Melchers' other works may be mentioned "The Flower of Holland" (1), and "Saturday" (23), one of the gems of the collection, and a fitting companion to Mr. Hitchcock's "Sunday Morning" (31). In conclusion, we cannot but express the hope that the works of both these artists will ere long find a more accessible exhibition-room.

At the German Gallery (Old Bond-street), where Mr. Long's "Anno Domini" and other pictures are still on view, is to be seen a "Judgment of Paris," attributed to Rubens, in a very excellent state of preservation. Without knowing the history of the picture, it would be dangerous to express any decided opinion as to its genuineness. The subject we know was a favourite one with the artist, and was treated by him or his pupils in various ways. In the present work the three goddesses are standing at the extreme end of the canvas, and are so disposed that together they form a complete female figure—back, front, and profile—of great beauty, and rich flesh colouring. The figures of Paris, Hermes and his attendants, are less satisfactory, both as regards drawing and colour: but one is so accustomed to similar inequalities in many of Rubens' indisputable works that nothing certain can be deduced from these blots. Possibly, it may be found that whilst the master bestowed upon the three goddesses his undivided care, he left the remaining figures to be filled in after his own design by his pupils.

At the galleries of the Nineteenth Century Art Society (Conduit-street) one naturally expects to find the promise rather than the full bloom of the painter's art; but there are among the works exhibited this winter a few which show that their authors have already acquired no small deftness in execution. Mr. W. H. Trood is one of the most popular and successful members of this society, and the "Belle of the Farm" (1), a white calf between a donkey and a cart-horse foal, is quite up to his usual level. Mr. T. K. Pelham's "Fisher-Maid" (65) is a cleverly drawn damsel seated on a rock, recalling somewhat the style of Faed; and Mr. E. Ellis's "Old Lobster-Catcher" (88) is a broadly painted bit of sea on the Yorkshire coast with a cobbie floating naturally on the water. Mr. Aubrey Hunt's "Fisherman's Rest" (120) gives us Venice under a grey sky; and Mr. Herbert Finn takes us inside St. Mark's, doing justice to the gorgeous work of that building. Among the figure-paintings, Mr. Otto Leyde's "Tiff" (194), a child and a cat who have come to a misunderstanding, is clever as well as humorous; and Mr. Henry Muhrmann's "Boys Eating Bread" (203), is quite noteworthy, as showing the influence of Murillo on the American mind. Amongst the other artists who promise well, none deserve higher mention than Mr. Fuller Maitland, Mr. Henry Dawson (who inherits much of his well-known father's talent), Mr. Edgar Wills, Mr. E. H. Holder, and Mr. George Cameron, among the painters in oils; and among the water-colourists, we should name Mr. F. P. Barrand, Mr. T. B. Hardy, Miss Louisa Deane, Signor Guardabassi, Mr. E. S. Calvert, and Mr. Henry Terry for his very powerfully painted "Justice of the Peace" (333), as well as for a thorough bit of *genre*, entitled "Shy" (316).

Messrs. Kingsbury and Notcutt, of 45, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, have been successful in taking good photographs of persons in an ordinary room, showing that really artistic results can be obtained in this manner.

The winner of the first prize for animal-painting at the Sketching Club's competition, held at the galleries of the Society of British Artists, was Mr. Walter Paget, not Mr. Walters, as printed in our notice. Mr. Ricketts was first in the figure competition, as well as winner of the only prize given for design.

We are requested to state that the Irving Amateur Dramatic Club has volunteered to give on Thursday, the 26th inst., a performance of Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night" at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, in aid of the funds of the Wimbledon Art College for Ladies. Mr. Henry Irving has kindly placed the wardrobe of the Lyceum at the disposal of the amateurs on this occasion, on which Princess Frederica of Hanover and other members of the Royal family are expected to be present. The Wimbledon Art College is doing useful and important work, not only by advancing art studies, but by helping those who attain proficiency to earn a comfortable living. Tickets for the performances (ranging from one to six shillings) may be obtained from Miss Bennett, The Garth, South Wimbledon, the directress of the college, and elsewhere.

CHESS.

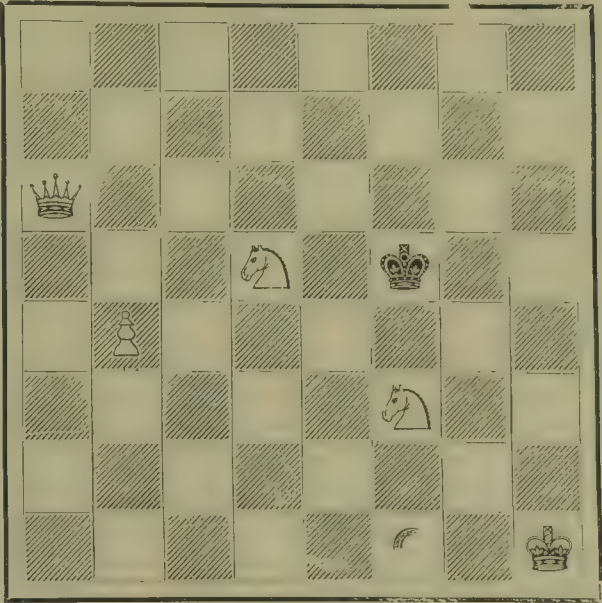
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, P. D. (Clapham).—The solution of No. 2168 was in type long before the receipt of your request for it. We do not understand the temper displayed in your letter. H. M. L. (Clontarf).—The solution of No. 2169 appeared last week. J. S. D. (Worthing).—Neat enough. If found correct, it shall appear. J. O. (Liskeard).—Apply to Mr. Morgan, 17, Moлина-read, London, for a priced catalogue of chess books. We can recommend "Cook's Synopsis of the Openings," but we fear it is out of print. S. N. (Washington).—We are very glad to welcome your return to the chequered field. One of the problems appears below. SUBMARINE (Dover).—In writing out solutions, the principal variations only are necessary. H. R. (Oxford).—Thanks for the report. We shall be glad to hear from you regularly. CARINO NATIONAL (Jerez).—A problem should be solved by a fixed first move. When it can be solved by more than one, it is unsound. W. B. (Stratford).—We shall re-examine the problem and report on it. J. S. L. (Blackburn, Natal).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but the problem is unsuitable. There are too many pieces for such a simple combination as that embodied in the solution. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2161, 2161, and 2162 received from J. S. Logan (Blackburn, Natal); of No. 2160 from Tam, F. E. (Gibbins, and O. Belmont (Tidbit); of No. 2170 from E. J. Posno (Haarlem); of No. 2171 from A. E. Smith, J. Hodgson (Maidstone), Dabbshill, B. H. O. (Salisbury), E. D. B. (Stoke), E. J. Posno, R. W. Spencer, A. Hill, and J. Christie, of C. W.'s PROBLEM from L. Desanges, J. H. Tamsier, J. Allen, C. E. P. T. G. (Ware), C. J. Gibbs Junior, F. R. Gibbs, E. L. G. W. Biddle, and Richard Murphy (Wexford). CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 2172 received from George W. Bowen, Submarine (Dover), A. Bruin, Shadforth, Joseph Ainsworth, F. Marshall, B. R. Wood, Thomas Chown, Otto Fulder, Casino National (Jerez), E. L. G. W. Triller, Dabbshill, G. E. P. L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Chess Club of "Hattue delland" (Brussels), Jupiter Junior, G. W. Law, A. G. Hunt, Nema, Commander W. A. Nock, R. N. (L.N.), L. Falcon (Antwerp), S. Bullen, T. G. (Ware), Richard Murphy, C. S. Cooke, R. Tweddell, C. Oswald, H. Wardell, L. Wynan, A. W. Scrutton, E. Elsbury, E. Loudon, Ben Nevis, E. Casella (Paris), R. L. Southwell, E. E. H. W. B. Smith, C. Darnagh, W. H. Railham, L. L. Greenaway, James Pilkington, H. Lucas, John S. Dick, and W. Vernon Arnold. NOTE.—This problem cannot, as many correspondents suggest, be solved by 1. Kt to Kt 3rd, the answer to which is 1. B to K 3rd; and if White continues with 2. B to B 6th, 2. B to Q 2nd delays the mate. The answer to 1. Q to Q 7th, a very plausible move, is 1. E to B 6th; and if White follows with 2. Kt to Q 2nd, the answer is 2. B to K 3rd, &c. Two other key-moves have been suggested by some solvers—viz., 1. Kt to K 3rd and 1. Q to K 7th (ch), but Black has good answers to these in 1. B to K 3rd and 1. Kt to K 3rd, &c. Our readers will please note that in the Enigma by G. W. of Copenhagen, the Black King should be at K Kt 4th.

PROBLEM No. 2174.

By PROFESSOR S. NEWCOURT (Washington, U.S.A.).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

In the following Game Mr. SKIPWORTH gives the odds of Pawn and move to a regular competitor in Class I. of the Counties Chess Association.

(Remove Black's K B P.)

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd	13. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 4th
2. B to Kt 2nd	P to K 4th	A capital idea, leading up to a fine attack.	
3. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. P to K 4th	Kt to K 6th
4. P to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	15. B takes B (ch)	R takes B
5. Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd	16. Q to B sq	B to K R 5th
6. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. R to R 2nd	R takes P
7. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	18. R takes R	Q to K B sq
8. P to K R 3rd	B to R 4th	19. K to Q 2nd	Q takes R (ch)
9. P to K Kt 4th	B to B 2nd	20. K to Q 3rd	R to Q sq (ch)
10. P takes P	P takes P	21. K to B 3rd	B to K B 3rd
11. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	22. B takes B	Q takes B (ch)
12. B takes Kt		23. K to Kt 4th	Q to Q 3rd (ch)
White has secured another Pawn, but at the cost of developing his adversary's game.		24. K to R 4th	P to Kt 4th (ch)
		25. K to R 5th	P to Q B 4th
		26. Kt to B 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch),
		and White resigns.	

A match between the fourth class of the City of London Club and Oxford University was played at Oxford, on the 7th inst. Four matches stood to the credit of London, but in this, the fifth, the Oxonians turned the tables and carried the victory with a score of 7½ to 5½. The following are the players and their respective scores:—

UNIVERSITY.				CITY OF LONDON.			
Barnett	..	..	0	Ridpath	..	..	1
Walker	..	..	0½	Crawford	..	..	0½
Newbolt	..	..	1	Henmell	..	..	1
Hunt	..	..	1	Sumner	..	..	0
Storey	..	..	2	Frankland	..	..	0
Griffiths	..	..	0½	Lowe	..	..	0½
Buchanan	..	..	0	Pilkington	..	..	1
Tillyard	..	..	0½	Clark	..	..	0½
Rutherford	..	..	0	Elaby	..	..	1
Grace	..	..	1	Gurner	..	..	0
Shore	..	..	1	Hentago	..	..	0

The University was less successful in a match against its own city played a few days before the one above noted. There were thirteen on each side engaged in the contest, and it resulted in Oxford City scoring 15½ and Oxford University 7½. A little crossplay here between the two cities, London and Oxford, would be interesting to a wider circle than those engaged in it.

A new chess club has been inaugurated at Ealing, and the officers for the first year were elected at a meeting of the members held on the 4th inst., viz.:—President, Mr. John G. Grant, C.M.G.; Vice-President, Mr. Edwin Vachell; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Hamblin; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Clement Stephens.

The preliminary steps in the formation of a new West-End chess club for afternoon and evening play have been taken, and the enterprise, being influentially supported, may be regarded as an accomplished fact. A strong committee has been appointed, and rooms have been secured in a locality within easy distance of the Strand. The honorary secretary is Mr. D. Y. Mills, and the annual subscription has been fixed at one guinea.

A match between the Athenæum Chess Club and the officers of the London and Westminster Bank was played at 43, Moorgate-street, on the 4th inst. There were ten competitors on each side, and, after four games had been adjudicated, the score stood—Athenæum, 9; London and Westminster Bank, 1.

General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., has been appointed an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

The hundred and thirty-second session of the Society of Arts began on Wednesday, when the opening address was given by Sir Frederick Abel, chairman of the council. The following are among the papers announced:—Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, "Apparatus for the Automatic Extinction of Fires"; Professor Francis Elgar, "The Load Line of Ships"; Mr. F. Edward Hulme, "Technical Art Teaching"; Dr. C. Meymott Tidy, "The Treatment of Sewage"; Mr. C. V. Boys, "Calculating Machines"; Mr. George Clulow, "The History and Manufacture of Playing-Cards"; Mr. W. H. Preece, "Domestic Electric Lighting"; Professor R. Meldola, "The Scientific Development of the Coal Tar Industry." Six courses of Cantor Lectures have been arranged.

THE MAJORDOMO.

In the stately and costly household service of princes and nobles in the Middle Ages, with their scores or hundreds of men and women employed to minister to costly pomp and wasteful luxury, the majordomo, or head steward, held an office of considerable power and dignity. Readers of historical memoirs and of historical romances will probably remember many examples of the bustling character and peremptory manners of these important gentlemen among the different classes of menial servants, and the purveyors of all kinds of provisions for the tables of the great folk. The figure drawn by our Artist, Mr. Franz Huard, of a majordomo with his keys and his stick, listening impatiently to some excuses of an inferior, and prepared to enforce a sharp censure of the dereliction he has noticed in some matter of domestic attendance, is very characteristic, and is conceived with a humorous perception of the ways of mankind. The details of costume appear to have been accurately studied; and we are invited to fancy the other surrounding incidents—the crowd of cooks, lackeys, and waiters; the dishes piled with roast meat, the boar's head, the peacock, and the swan, which were the glory of a sumptuous feast; the flagons of French or Rhenish wine, the tankards of strong ale; the pies and other confectionery, which should be all ready to put before my Lord and his guests when they enter the great hall and take their seats above the golden salt-cellar, as they used in "Merry England of the Olden Time."

TWO NOVELS.

Readers of this journal will have discovered for themselves what a charm there is about *Adrian Vidal*: by W. E. Norris (Smith, Elder, and Co.); with what exquisite touches the author has hit off the character of his admirable heroine; with what humour he has sketched the heroine's mother, the wicked Lord, and the relations existing between the wicked Lord and his wife and son, as well as between that wife and son (her stepson) and her supposed lover or lovers; and with what skill, satire, and knowledge of the world he has developed his plot and delivered himself of his pungent remarks concerning all manner of persons and things. But, strange as it may seem, there are some thousands of our fellow-creatures, able to read English, who do not habitually take advantage of the opportunities offered by this journal—at any rate, beyond staring at the pictures exhibited in the windows of the publishing office; and for their sake, little as they deserve the "tip," it is well to mention that this very clever novel has been published in the usual form of three volumes—to the great edification and enjoyment of him who writes this notice, in case that fact, as sometimes happens, should find its way into some collection of "opinions," where it may meet the eye of the aforesaid neglectful thousands, and induce them to judge of the novel for themselves.

Novel-readers, it is well known, adopt sometimes the unwise plan of beginning at the end of a story and going backwards. Any person who follows this crab-like system with *Thereby*, by Fayr Madoc, 2 vols. (W. Blackwood and Sons), may be repulsed by a philosophy of life that will not bear the test of history or experience. Some theory of existence, and some argument about life being worth living or otherwise, seems almost inevitable in a modern novel. In the present instance, however, the reader may be advised to read alone while he attends to the story. It is very clever, and will attract attention both from the well-developed plot and from the characters described. The hero, Noel Triamond, and the heroine, Clemency Damian, are both social reformers, and both full of projects for making the world better. Noel, who is a physician, considers that in the process of time disease, from which all unhappiness proceeds, will be eradicated, and to help on this good time resolves to found, for he is very wealthy, a college of research. Clemency, who is also rich, and a great beauty, has her plans, too, for helping on the perfection of the race, and the two young people may be said to "change eyes" at the first meeting. But there seems to be an invincible obstacle to love-making in this case, for Miss Damian's hand is pledged already to a man whom she detests, and the difficulties arising out of this betrothal are the novelist's opportunity. Mr. Fayr Madoc uses it with the craft of an accomplished writer, and brings upon the scene a variety of characters who play their parts with sound purpose, or with admirable fooling. There is Mrs. Daffer, who, from the style of her incoherent but kindly talk, seems to be related, distantly, to Jane Austen's incomparable Miss Bates. There is Fay Rawley, a plain girl, who is quite delightful for her mirth and vivacity, a little shocking perhaps to very sober-minded people, but quite nice to know; indeed, any "At home" would be agreeable with Fay as one of the guests. Neither should we object to meet Sir Jessamy, who prides himself on avoiding crotchets and matrimony, which is an "upsetting sort of thing." He observes that matrimony is a great mistake, and is congratulated on having discovered it in time. "Well, I always have been considered rather a sensible man," said Sir Jessamy, with complacency. "You see, I like to walk on the sunny side, and to drink good claret and talk to nice women, and have a servant who knows his duty, and I knew marriage would disarrange all that; marriage and theories annihilate all the joys of life." And Sir Jessamy is rather hard upon his sister for having daughters. "Nobody ought to have daughters. Daughters ought to be evolved. Of course, it was my poor sister's fault originally. She oughtn't to have married poor Vaynshaw. He only died and left her with three fatherless children. She ought to have lived with me. I should have been spared endless worry, and she would have been happier. I haven't died." Mrs. Vaynshaw is a still more amusing character, with an infinitude of half coherent chatter that always leads up to her daughter in India and her daughter's baby. There is one powerful scene in the novel that might be effectively represented on the stage: The villain of the piece appears at night outside the window of a room occupied by Noel, who has been just made acquainted with his consummate villany. How he grasps Colonel Fines by the throat, holds a loaded pistol to his head, and forces him to acknowledge his crimes; how all the sleepers are roused, including Fines's wife, and rush into the room; how the wife, an actress by profession, sees the situation at once, and with consummate cleverness screens her husband, is all described with admirable effect. Indeed, the whole novel is so brightly and forcibly written that the reader's attention is sustained throughout.

At a special parade of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards at Chelsea Barracks yesterday week, the officers and men of the battalion who formed part of the Camel Corps, and took part in the Nile Expedition, received their medals for the campaign. The medals have two clasps, and the ribbon is similar to that issued with the Egyptian medal of 1882.

The School Board for London, after a discussion on the 12th inst., passed a resolution making it necessary for the School Management Committee to obtain the permission of the Board before ordering the schools to be closed on an election day. The last meeting of the old Board was held last Thursday. The new Board assembles on the first of next month.





LADY STUDENTS AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.





THE MAJORDOMO.—BY FRANZ HUARD.



## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 23, 1882), with a codicil (dated Nov. 17, 1884), of the Right Hon. Arthur Edward, Earl of Wilton, late of Eaton House, Lancashire, and of Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, who died on Jan. 18 last, was proved at the Manchester District Registry on the 9th ult. by the Right Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Louisa, Countess of Wilton, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £103,000. The testator bequeaths to his groom, Robert Polendine, £300. Subject to the payment thereof and to any debts he may owe, he gives, devises, and bequeaths such of his estate and effects, both real and personal, as he has power to dispose of, to his wife, for her sole and separate use and benefit absolutely.

The will (dated April 14, 1875), with a codicil (dated Dec. 15, 1882), of the Right Hon. Sarah Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot, late of No. 10, Hyde Park-place, who died on Oct. 13, 1884, at Ashridge, Berkhamstead, Berks, was proved on the 6th inst. by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Walter Cecil Carpenter and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Reginald Arthur James Talbot, C.B., the sons, and Earl Brownlow, the son-in-law, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths her wearing apparel to her three daughters, the Marchioness of Lothian, the Countess of Pembroke, and Countess Brownlow; the gold watch with the arms and monogram of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, and which belonged to him, to her son the Earl of Shrewsbury, and she desires it may be handed down to the future Earls of Shrewsbury; and all her jewellery to be divided between her six younger children. The residue of her real and personal estate, including the property over which she has a power of appointment; she gives, devises, bequeaths, and appoints, as to one equal third part to each of her sons, the Hon. Walter Cecil Carpenter, the Hon. Reginald Arthur James Talbot, and the Hon. Alfred Talbot.

The will (dated March 17, 1885) of Mr. Abraham Altham, late of Burnley, Lancashire, tea merchant, who died on July 23 last, at Oakleigh, Reedley Haltons, near Burnley, was proved on the 31st ult. by James Holgate, William Armistead, and John Hudson, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £64,000. The testator directs his trustees, if he has not done so in his lifetime, to pay the cost out of his pure personalty of erecting a chapel in Burnley-street and Guilford-street, Brierfield, on land already taken

by the trustees of Haggate Baptist Chapel; and he bequeaths, if he has not given such sums in his lifetime, £500 towards erecting a children's ward at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, and £500 to the endowment fund of the said hospital. To his wife he leaves £1000 per annum, until his youngest child attains twenty-one, or, if a daughter, attains that age or marries, and then £800 per annum for life; and she is to have the use, for life, of his mansion house, Oakleigh, with the furniture and effects. There are many other legacies, including some to the institutions carried on in connection with the Baptist chapel at Burnley. He also bequeaths, until his eldest son attains thirty, out of the profits arising from certain businesses carried on by him, one per cent per annum to his wife to apply to charitable purposes; two per cent per annum to his trustees to apply in a like manner, preference being given to poor widows and orphans; two per cent per annum to the Girls' Orphanage founded by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, two per cent per annum to the orphanage founded by Mr. George Müller at Ashley Down, Bristol; and two per cent per annum to Dr. Barnardo's Home for destitute boys and girls, London. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon certain trusts, for his children. Provision is made for his sons, on the eldest attaining thirty, carrying on his business, and there are many other special provisions and directions.

The will (dated May 21, 1881), with a codicil (dated Nov. 29, 1884), of Mr. John Edward Walker, barrister-at-law, formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, late of No. 83, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, who died on the 6th ult., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was proved on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Mary Friederica Walker, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £40,000. The testator gives £2000 each, out of certain settlement moneys, to his son, Roland Chesshyre, and to his daughters, Mary Beatrice and Hilda Friederica; he having already given moneys to his other children. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his wife, absolutely.

The will (dated April 26, 1881), with a codicil (dated Sept. 19, 1885), of Mr. Henry Joseph Bell, late of No. 22, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, and of No. 21, Soho-square, wholesale provision dealer, who died on Sept. 26 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by Samuel Vorley and Henry John Bell, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £25,000. The testator bequeaths £100 and his household furniture and effects to his wife, Mrs. Matilda

Bell; and legacies to his sisters, brother, executors, and servant. The income of his residuary personal estate he gives to his wife, for life, and at her death the capital to his children.

The will (dated April 27, 1880), with two codicils (dated Sept. 21, 1881, and Oct. 1, 1883), of Miss Harriet Matilda Edmonds, late of No. 35, Brompton-crescent, who died on Sept. 20 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Alexander Hannam Edmonds, the nephew, William Crellin Pickersgill, and Mrs. Eliza Lucinda Pickersgill, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £24,000. The testatrix gives to the said Alexander Hannam Edmonds £4000 Consols, a house in Conduit-street, a silver coffee-pot, and all her pictures, prints, and bronzes; and there are numerous other legacies. The residue of her property she leaves to her niece, the said Eliza Lucinda Pickersgill.

The will (dated Sept. 1, 1869) of Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., formerly M.P. for Greenwich, and afterwards for Devonport, late of No. 394, Uxbridge-road, who died on Sept. 18 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Mrs. Ann Kingsmill, to whom he gives all his property of every kind. The value of the personal estate amounts to over £4000.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1885) of Mr. William Powell Murray, one of the Registrars in Bankruptcy, late of New Grove, Upper Norwood, who died on Aug. 20 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Arthur Turnour Murray and Keith William Murray, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £5000. The testator makes some specific bequests to children, and the residue of his property he leaves to his five children; he also appoints the property in settlement to them in equal shares.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P., has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

The fifty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society of London took place at St. James's Hall on the 12th inst. Mr. J. D. Salt presided. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £3030, including £934 from the chairman and his friends.

There was a distinguished gathering of Judges at the Royal Courts of Justice on the 12th inst., the occasion being the nomination of the High Sheriffs for the counties in England and Wales, with the exception of Lancaster and Cornwall.

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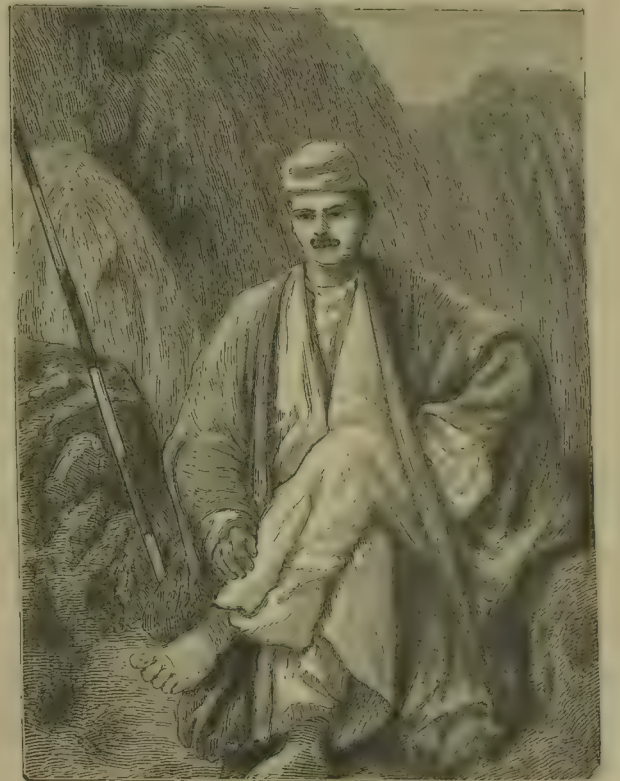
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GENERAL VIEW OF RUINS OF THE TOWN OF NAUKRATIS.



REIS MUHAMMED DAUD.

It is now two years and more since the Society whose latest success is here recorded first came into existence. The Egypt Exploration Fund was the outcome of a great national want. The eminent French scholars, M. Mariette and Professor Maspero, the present Director-General of Museums and Excavations in Egypt, have worked wonders, with small means, on the most accessible sites along the river and in Lower Egypt. But to Englishmen interested in the past, whether Biblical or otherwise, of Egypt, it was ever a standing reproach that England took no share in the good work of preserving the treasures of a land so full of buried promise.

Chiefly by the energy of the present honorary secretaries of the society, Miss Amelia B. Edwards and Mr. R. Stuart Poole, a band of energetic workers was formed, under the munificent presidency of the late Sir Erasmus Wilson, and including many of the best known English names in archaeology. An appeal was made to the public for funds "to conduct excavations in

Egypt, especially on sites of political and classical interest, without infringing the Egyptian law, whereby objects found are claimed for the Boolak Museum"; and the deep and widespread interest felt in the undertaking was testified by the liberal response met with on all sides, even American Universities in several cases contributing their quota to the fund.

To us moderns, the most fascinating portion of Egyptian history is naturally that in which is shrouded the story of the Hebrew Bondage. As yet, this problem had eluded the centuries of keen inquiry devoted to it; despite all the earnest investigations of scientists, despite the ingenious word-twisting of enthusiasts, who would not hesitate to convert even the patriarch Joseph into a sort of water-myth, this riddle of the Egyptian Sphinx remained unsolved. To one at least of these questions, an *Oedipus* has now arisen—the identification of the Biblical Pithom, recently set forth in M. Naville's work, the

proof that its founder, Ramses II., was, as previously conjectured, the great oppressor of the Hebrews; these are already matter of history. In the later discoveries of Mr. Petrie at Nebireh, the society comes before us with quite a distinct if not as important a significance.

Its work during the past season has been twofold. M. Naville has continued his explorations on the Biblical territory of the South-eastern Delta, and has found the central town of the Land of Goshen, the limits of which can at last be defined, down to the Nile, almost with exactitude. Mr. Petrie, having previously reported upon several promising sites, returned to one of these, which has proved to be of a special interest hardly foreseen probably by the originators of the society—he has found Naukratis.

Being offered a Greek statuette by an Arab at the Pyramids, he was, on inquiry, guided to the spot whence it came, and

(Continued on page 541.)



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saw the mound of our Illustration strewn with pottery, not of Egyptian but of Greek manufacture. Pursuing his investigations beneath the soil, he has found a large and interesting series of objects, which show that, beneath this mountain of sand and mud and rubbish, lay, some 600 years B.C., a flourishing Greek colony.

The investigations of the past decade on Hellenic soil have gone to show us more than ever that the art of Greece, like much of her cultivation, owed its origin more or less directly to the valley of the Nile. But whereas rich stores of evidence in proof of this have been forthcoming from the soil of Greece, Egypt herself has hitherto kept hidden the link that was necessary to complete the chain of inductive reasoning. Until now we have found no trace of Hellenic civilisation on Egyptian soil earlier than the Græco-Egyptian age of the Ptolemies; and the reason of this is not far to seek. The ancient Egyptian was attached by the strongest ties to his country; in life, as we meet him at every turn upon his monuments, he was essentially a domesticated person; and his latest wish would be for his mummy to lie among the characteristic tombs of his countrymen. Possessed of little or no navy, the Egyptians had thus neither the means nor the inclination to take the initiative in trade with other peoples. Such commerce as they carried on was confined mainly to desultory relations with the coast towns of the Red Sea and the tribes of Arabia. Their traditions, both artistic and social, were exclusive; but in the close juxtaposition of Phœnicia the treasures of their industrious skill could not remain unknown to the outside world. Those hardy mariners of Tyre and Sidon, from the eighteenth dynasty downwards, carried the wares of Egypt, purchased at the marts of the Delta, all over the Mediterranean. Wherever they have been, Corsica, Sardinia, Italy, Greece, are found traces of this early Egypto-Phœnician export traffic. M. Perrot has aptly compared the parallel case of the Chinese in modern times; just as the merchants of England and Holland have established footholds of trade, collections of factories for the exportable commodities of China, so were the relations of the Phœnicians to the Nile Delta in early times. And when, later on, the tide of Ionian enterprise set eastward, the Greeks founded their Naukratis, a sort of primitive Hong-Kong, near the Canopic branch of the Nile.

The site of this colony of Naukratis has long remained uncertain; the shifting character of the Delta coast and the varying statements of ancient authorities have successfully combined to conceal its position; so that even the two latest maps of Kiepert and Smith differ in opinion by a distance of twenty miles. There is, therefore, no *a priori* reason why Mr. Petrie's site of Nebireh, which is nearer the sea than any fixed upon before, and on the opposite bank of the Canopic arm, should not be credited: here he has discovered the undoubted traces of two or more early Greek temples, a palaistra or agora and other extensive remains of a Greek city. Now, Herodotus states explicitly that Naukratis was the only early Greek foundation in Egypt; and when we add that inscriptions have been found here bearing the name of the Milesian colony, there can no longer be any reasonable doubt of the identity of Nebireh with Naukratis.

We have called the site Nebireh; but Naukratis is really a mound some 1000 yards long, which has at one end the village of En Nebireh; at the other, that of El Gaief, tenanted by Arabs, of whom Reis Muhammed Daud, Mr. Petrie's foreman, is a striking type. The city was never on the river, as had been supposed; but on a canal which has changed but little since the time of Herodotus, who states that it then ran past the Pyramids to Memphis. That this canal was open to sea-going traffic is proved by the quantities of stones with sea-shells now to be seen in the town, and brought there, no doubt, as ballast. Mr. Petrie has remarked the advantages of such a site over that on the river, whose floods would have paralysed the carrying trade during the three most important months of the year.

The results of Mr. Petrie's labours of the past year have now reached England, and a large selection is at present on view in the First Vase Room of the British Museum. The explorer has succeeded in tracing the general outline of the ancient town, a plan of which, kindly furnished by the society, is given below, and presents in itself marked features of interest. True to the custom obtaining in early Greek towns, we see here the special quarters assigned to the several crafts—the potters, the ironsmelters, the silver-smiths, the scarab factors—each of which probably gave its name to the *deme* or electoral district of the city; while each quarter is represented in the collection by the corresponding products of its craft. We have, moreover, the sites of several temples; that of Aphrodite and the Dioscuri to the north, or seawards, as befitted those deities of the sea in sea-born Naukratis, "Queen of Ships"; reminding us, in their close juxtaposition, of Horace's prayer to these very deities to protect the ship which carried Virgil—"Sic te diva potens Cypri, Sic fratres Helena, lucida sidera." These two are represented in our collection both by dedicated objects found on their sites, and (especially the Goddess of Love) by numerous little gems of plastic art. Like many another busy seaport, Naukratis (so says her citizen Athenæus) was much given to the cult, both social and religious, of Aphrodite. Here lived the "Rhodope, who built the pyramid"; and Mr. Petrie has brought us a dainty little stone statuette, headless, alas! but which might well be an effigy of the famous *demi-mondaine*, or of her patron goddess. Apollo, the great tutelary deity of Milesian Naukratis, has a great *temenos*, identified by a large and very precious series of painted fragments of pottery inscribed with his name; and a temple, of which the drum, restored in our Illustration, is a relic. This drum we may note with special interest, as being one of the few instances, as yet known, of the enrichment of an early Ionic column above the fluting with an anthemion; the drum from the Erechtheion, in the British Museum, is another case in point.

Passing southward through the *agora* and the tortuous streets of the city, we come to the traces of a gigantic building, the relics of which have puzzled even Mr. Petrie's ingenuity. Conceive a great space, about 220 yards square, inclosed within a colossal wall about the thickness of an ordinary London street, of massive masonry, even now 30 ft. high in parts; within this, again, a mighty structure containing a great number of chambers, on two levels, entered, apparently, from the top, and reminding us, in this respect, of the store chambers of Pithom and the beehive structure of Orchomenus. Though restored in later times, it is evidently of great antiquity; and we are naturally reminded of the great Pan-Hellenion mentioned in early writers, and erected, probably in troublous times, to serve for the mixed Greek populations the double purpose of treasury and fort. Beneath the four corners of its entrance gateway (a subsequent restoration) were found the series of objects shown in our Illustration: a sort of *cache*, or foundation deposit, placed in niches scooped in the sand beneath the lowest stones; here is a complete set of models in miniature of the objects used in the processes of building, the sacrificial vessels, the masons' tools, and the materials employed. Who knows what mystic rite of Græco-Egyptian freemasonry this unique deposit may represent? Who knows but what the Ptolemy II., whose cartouche and Royal titles appear on a slab of lapis-lazuli found among these objects, may, as a sort of Provincial Grand Master, have laid, with his own Royal hand, these very stones?

In looking over the antiquities now exhibited, we see at

some vitreous glaze of a silica or soda, coloured generally green, blue, or yellow; objects of this material, scarabs, amulets, pectorals, tiles, are found everywhere on Egyptian soil, and, in a less degree, among the earlier tombs of Greece, particularly in such southern islands as Rhodes and Cyprus. The soda necessary for their manufacture was, as Strabo tells us, a staple commodity of the Delta; and in almost all cases even those objects of Hellenic localities have an Egyptian character, many being further inscribed with hieroglyphics; but it has been noticed that these hieroglyphics often contain blunders such as no Egyptian artisan would be guilty of making. As no trace of faience manufactory has been found in Greece, we may suppose that these objects were made in Egypt by foreign hands; now, it happens that we have from Kamiros, in Rhodes, a Greek askos in the form of a dolphin in blue faience, round the lip of which is the inscription *Ἰνδῶν ἐστὶν*. This inscription, which must have been added before the vitreous glaze was applied, is in the Ionic dialect; the Rhodian towns, on the other hand, were Doric; and when we remember that Naukratis was an Ionic colony, we are naturally led to look to that town as the birthplace of our dolphin and many another trinket of his kind. It is, then, with special interest that we learn that Mr. Petrie has found traces of a large faience factory, with the moulds and other appliances for providing scarabs and amulets, doubtless for the export market; and that many of the scarabs have the blundered hieroglyphics which we have met in Greece.

Some few objects, it is true, still survive in the collection to tell us of the elder Phœnician inhabitants; the fragment of shell in our Illustration (No. 32), engraved with a mixed design of Assyrian sacred tree and Egyptian lotus, recalls with certainty the handicraft of these merchant sailors of antiquity. The *tridakna squamosa*, as naturalists tell us, is never found in the Mediterranean, but belongs properly to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean: similar shells, with the same decoration, have come to us from the tombs of Vulci, Nimrud, Kamiros, and Bethlehem, sites to which none but Phœnician enterprise can well have brought them. But the objects of purely Phœnician origin are at Naukratis, as far as Mr. Petrie has yet gone, conspicuous by their scarcity; no doubt that here, as well as elsewhere, the earlier traders found themselves pushed out of the market by the *clan* of Greek enterprise, backed as it was by the Court influence of the time. At any rate, from the period of Amasis (530 B.C.) downwards, Naukratis, as the collection shows, was as any other Greek city, save in this—that we have in it an opportunity of observing the beautiful Greek growth of art, fostered by unique circumstances of climate and surroundings; and, as an effect of the wide trade relations which brought the wares of the mother country to the prosperous colony, we have the further opportunity of comparing the Naukratian exotic with its kinsman of Greece. And nowhere is this better exemplified than in the pottery of which Mr. Petrie has made so precious a collection.

All ancient Greek towns have this in common, that their sites are strewn with fragments of fictile painted ware; and had all explorers done as Mr. Petrie has done, and made even a representative selection of these sherds, we should not still be awaiting the lesson which Naukratis has to teach us.

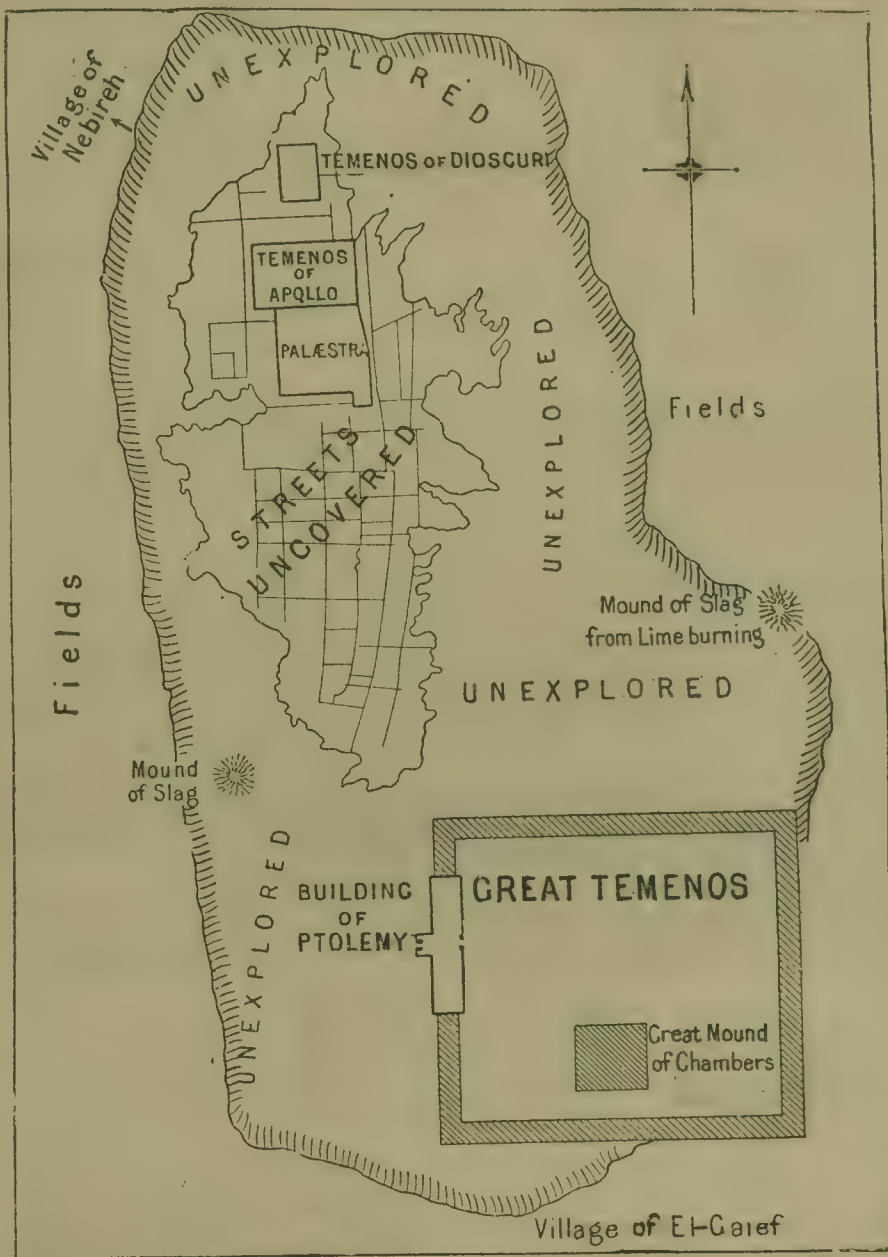
Greek painted vases were made, as a general rule, for one of two purposes; either for dedication or use in the temple, or for placing in the tomb. Now, we know from the official treasure lists of the temple at Delos how jealously careful the god was of his property, every object being closely examined and registered afresh each year. In process of time, as the dedicated objects grew and multiplied in any temple, it became necessary to eliminate the less important items of this *varia suppellex* to make room for others; but, inasmuch as a vessel once consecrated was for ever "tabooed," it could not be sold or diverted to any other than a sacred purpose. The vessels thus thrown out,

then, were broken and buried, somewhere hard by the temple or in its sacred inclosure. In the *temenos* of Apollo Mr. Petrie has been fortunate enough to find four ancient wells, or deep holes, which must have served as some such a "limbo" for the sacred plate; for they contained broken vases of various kinds, mostly with inscriptions incised upon them declaring them, in old Ionian characters, to be "the property of the Milesian Apollo."

We need not point out what important documents these insignificant-looking potsherds really are, both for the history of painted vases, and, better still, for the study of Greek epigraphy. For instance, many of these Apollo bowls have letters of that earliest Ionian form, such as we know from the archaic figures from Branchidae in the British Museum, and such as are on the Colossus at Abu Simbel, whose leg was inscribed by the Greek mercenaries of Psammetichus; nay, it may even be that in the successive periods here represented we shall be able to trace the complete historical development of the Ionian alphabet.

Of the many curious inscribed vases, we may mention one which, if Mr. Petrie's tempting attribution is correct, is of the highest importance. Herodotus tells us of a prominent townsman of his, Phanes of Halicarnassos, who played an important part in Egypt under Amasis and Cambyses. "There was among the mercenaries of Amasis a Halicarnassian, by name Phanes, a man of judgment, and valiant in conduct. This Phanes, having some quarrel with Amasis, fled by sea from Egypt, wishing to open negotiations with Cambyses. As he was of no small account among the mercenaries, being intimately acquainted with Egypt, Amasis pursued him, making every effort to capture him." Phanes escaped to the Court of Cambyses, and became his guide in the invasion of Egypt in the year 527 or 525 B.C. The Greek and Carian mercenaries of Amasis, furious at the desertion of Phanes, slew his sons in camp within sight of their father. Shortly after, a battle took place, in which Amasis was defeated, and Cambyses became master of Egypt.

It would be strange indeed if this were the man whose



GROUND PLAN OF THE TOWN OF NAUKRATIS, AS EXPLORED BY MR. PETRIE.

once just that union of Greek and Egyptian art which we should expect at such a site: Egyptian alabaster statuettes come to us with archaic silver tetradrachms of Athens, and the lotus of old Nile reappears in countless beautiful forms under the magic of Ionian fancy. Here, no doubt, were woven the bright Oriental threads that we find every now and again interwoven in the web of Hellenic art and culture. And it is singular that this discovery, most important in its earlier objects, should come to us at a time when we are, so to speak, beginning to find out our own ignorance of the origin—the *incunabula*—of Greek art. Whence, for instance, come those mysterious remains which precede all art in Greece, and of which Schliemann at Mycenæ and Tiryns have given us examples? Who were the Carians, the Leleges, the Pelasgians, whose monuments even the early Greeks themselves pointed to as relics of an heroic—that is, a legendary—epoch? The painted ostrich eggs from the tombs of Vulci, the peculiar pottery from the Polledrara grotto in Etruria, with the Greek minotaur myth in an Egyptian dress, the shells with Assyrian decoration—whence come they to Hellenic sites at these remote times? The scientific researches of recent years, and specially perhaps the publication of Perrot's volume on Phœnician art, lead us more and more to look for an answer towards Phœnicia, because until now it was imagined that her people alone of early times had the enterprise and means necessary for carrying westward and planting there the seeds of Oriental art. And no doubt for all Egypto-Hellenic objects previous to the sixth century this still holds good. But for all subsequent art, the discovery of Naukratis, with its endless vista of possibilities, must considerably alter our ideas. Favoured by its charter above all the cities of the Delta; colonised by a people above all others prone to seize and improve upon the artistic impulses of others, it was strange indeed if Naukratis of the Greeks should not outdo even the Phœnicians at their own trade. Now, one of the fabrics which is purely Egyptian, and which the Phœnicians had scattered broadcast in their trade routes, is the so-called porcelain or faience. This faience is composed of white sand coated with

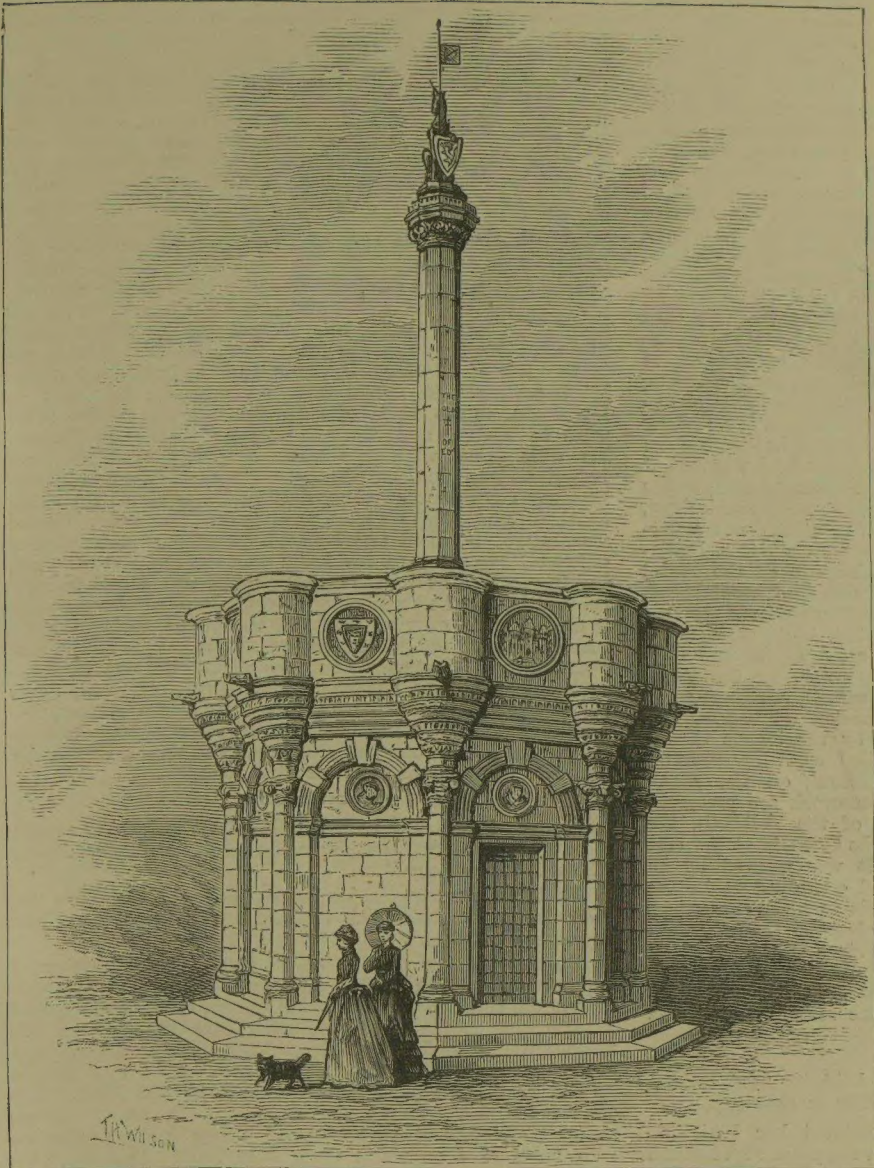


## ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT NAUKRATIS BY THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.



1, 2. Porcelain scarab, of Greek workmanship (with intaglio of boar and panther). 3, 4. Model knife and axe, probably sacrificial. 5. Coin of Naukratis and Alexandria. 6, 7. Models of corn-rubbers. 8, 9. Vases for libations. 10. Cartouche of Ptolemy II.: founder's name. 11. Mud-rake for mixing mortar. 12. Cups for offerings. 13. Chips of precious stones, found in sand at north-west corner. 14. Pegs of alabaster, for marking the ground. 15. Hoe for digging the earth. 16. Trowel. 17. Chisel. 18. Adze. 19. View of mound of Naukratis. 20. Lead. 21. Copper. 22. Mud-brick. 23. Faience plaque. 24. Agate. 25. Jasper. 26. Gold. 27. Gold. 28. Silver. 29. Lapis-lazuli. 30. Turquoise. 31. Bandeau of gold, with figures of Helios, Hygieia, &c. 32. Fragment of shell, *tridakna squamosa*. 33. Drum of column, with enriched necking. 34. Fragment of painted vase.





THE OLD TOWN CROSS OF EDINBURGH,  
RESTORED BY MR. GLADSTONE.



MONUMENT OF THE LATE COLONEL F. BURNABY AT BIRMINGHAM,  
UNVEILED BY LORD CHARLES BERESEFORD, R.N.

mighty krater, inscribed with his name, is now, in part at least, in this collection. His Egyptian campaign, his connection with Amasis, must have led him to Naukratis; it may even be that, as his vase seems almost too good to have been eliminated in the ordinary course, the Naukratisians may have removed his offering in their wrath at his desertion.

It is, in fact, in these remnants of Greek painted ware that the chief interest of the find is centred. We have, in the series now on view, a great number of pieces, representing almost every fabric of Greek pottery hitherto known, as well as others which are new to us. It is but two years since the late M. Darnet completed vol. ii. of his work on the "Ceramiques de la Grèce Propre"; and, such are the chances of archaeology, a great part of that work would already have to be modified in the light of this new discovery. At a great centre of commercial activity, such as Naukratis was, whose art must have been constantly imparting and receiving external impulses, it is difficult to say what are the distinctive marks of local production. We have specimens of that fine white-glazed biscuit ware, decorated with archaic patterns in yellow or brown, such as have been found in Sebastopol, Ephesos, Cyprus, in the coast and inland towns of Asia Minor; one fragment of this ware has on it a dedication to Aphrodite, like those already mentioned, but in this case the letters are painted by the vase painter. It would seem, then, that this class, at any rate, was made *in situ*. Another series, which is new to us, but of which several specimens are here included, has one side painted with brown Egyptian-looking figures on a white biscuit; on the other, decorations, usually of lotus, in purple and white on a black ground. This series has close affinities with a similar fabric frequently found in Rhodes, and both may be a local product of Naukratis. It would be tempting, like King Pelasgos in the famous passage of *Æschylus* (Suppl. 281), to refer the origin of the lotus pattern wherever found, to a "Libyan" origin. Where the lotus occurs, as frequently here and at Rhodes, in conjunction with friezes of animals, a closer investigation will be necessary in order to decide the original provenance; but where it occurs alone, we must compare it with the Egyptian faience bowls of which it forms the only ornament. In this early ware of Naukratis, it is a coincidence that we are reminded of Rhodes, Clazomenæ, Teos, Phocæa, all of which were contributors to the Pan-Hellenic temple or Hellenion, set up, as Herodotus tells us, under Amasis about 560 B.C., and probably in the neighbourhood of Naukratis. Coming down to the styles with black and red figures, we

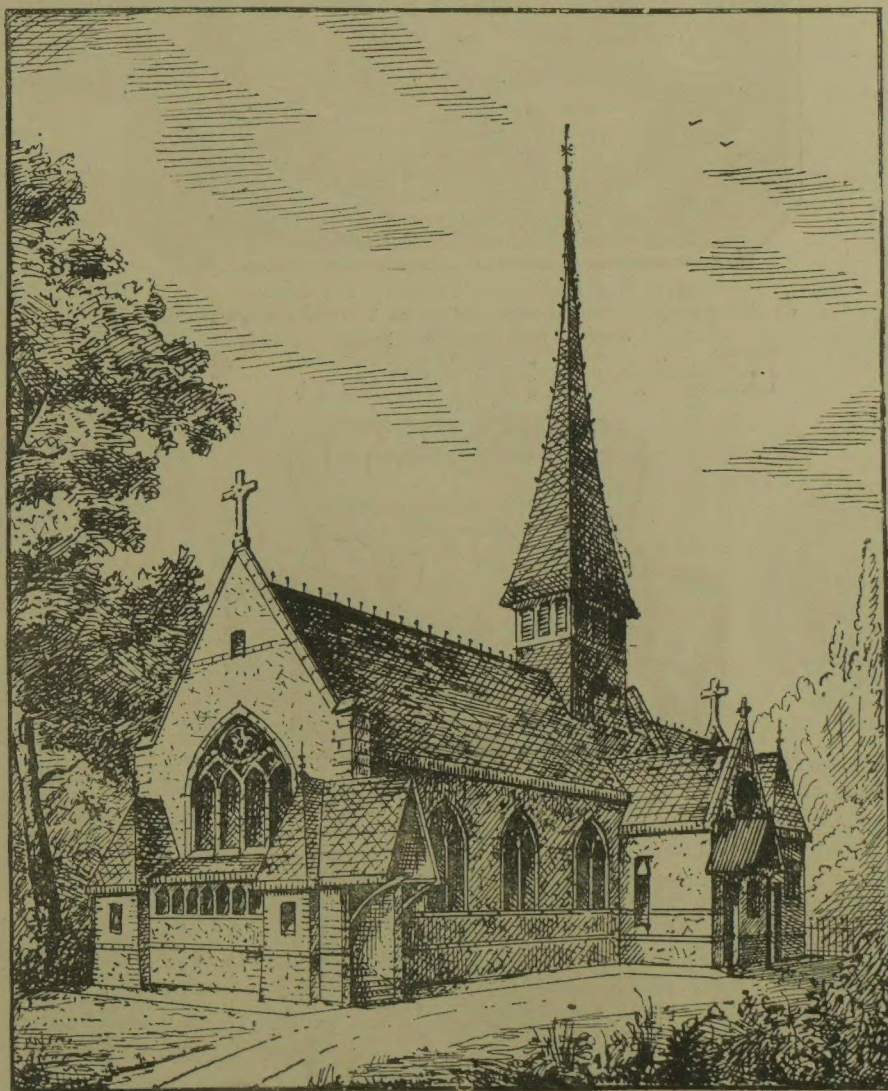
have fabrics more exclusively Greek: here and there a trace of the locality, as for instance a negro's head of a strongly-marked type, and a piece with a strangely bizarre ornament in bright purple; but the majority are probably imported. Thus we have a Corinthian aryballos, specimens of *Ægina* ware, and of the finest Athenian drawing, among which

we may include the single vase of the collection, which is nearly entire. This is a fine Kylix, with two charming representations in black figures of Ulysses escaping from the cave of Polyphemus, lashed to the belly of the ram. Arranged in chronological order, these fragmentary sherds give us in fact a running commentary on the history of the

place; they show us the Greek instinct of art grafting itself upon a foreign stock, its gradual self-assertion, and its final position as an independent growth. Archaeology is the handmaid of history as well as of art, and it is interesting to turn over these tattered pages of an almost forgotten past. Mr. Petrie's antiquities tell us at a glance much of the political history of this far Greek settlement as they tell us of its private life. We have first the scanty traces of the old Semitic traffickers, as represented by the engraved shell and other kindred objects; the Græco-Egyptian period under Phil-Hellene Amasis, marked by the Phanes bowl and a large series of little porcelain gods and other objects of Egyptian ritual, the disappearance of Phœnician art as Naukratis became a Greek trading centre; the conquest by Persia, reflected in the corresponding gap in the otherwise continuous series of Greek pottery; the deposit of Ptolemy II., the coin in our illustration, which may, as Mr. Petrie thinks, be an alliance coin of Naukratis and Alexandria under the minority of Ptolemy V.; and, lastly, as a relic of Imperial times, the gold bandeau, with the name of its dedicator or possessor, Tiberius Claudius Artemidorus.

We must bear in mind that we have as yet before us only the first fruits of the promised land; specimens such as every passing traveller could have had for the scratching of the soil. As yet, no trace of a cemetery has been found: should Mr. Petrie, on his return to his labours in November, be fortunate enough to open the tombs of Naukratis, we may hope for far greater treasures to enrich our knowledge of Hellenic art. It is, therefore, no less than fitting that the funds for this good work should have been supplemented by a contribution from the Society of Hellenic Studies, and that the good will of both societies should combine in the interests of an enterprise which in a unique degree concerns them both.

CECIL SMITH.



THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, AT BERLIN.  
BUILT BY THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND, CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

The "Gordon Memorial" Working Boys' Home and Club, which has been established at 345, Cable-street, St. George's-in-the-East, was opened on the 12th inst. by Mr. Ritchie, M.P., in the absence, through indisposition, of the Duke of Westminster. At present there is sleeping accommodation for forty boys. The institution will also receive about a hundred boys as evening visitors.



THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH AT BERLIN.

Her Imperial and Royal Highness Victoria, our English Princess Royal, Crown Princess of the Kingdom of Prussia and of the German Empire, completes the forty-fifth year of her age this day, having been born in London on Nov. 21, 1840. We all heartily wish her many happy birthdays, for no lady in Europe is more deserving of love, esteem, and honour for her personal qualities, apart from her exalted rank in the reigning families of two great nations. This day has been chosen at Berlin for the consecration of the English Church of St. George, which the Crown Princess has erected in Monbijou Palace Garden, on Crown land, assigned by his Imperial Majesty the King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany; the cost being defrayed out of moneys presented to her Imperial and Royal Highness for the purpose, on the occasion of her Silver Wedding, in 1883, and further sums personally collected by the Crown Princess. The church will be placed at the disposal of the English community in Berlin, members of the Church of England, and will be taken into use at once. The building, which was commenced on May 24 last year, is in Early English Gothic, of brick; the exterior faced with rough granite rubble, and with sandstone string courses and quoins; the interior, faced with plaster, is ornamentally coloured in "tempera." The roof is open, covered with slate; and a tapering belfry serves as ventilator. There are about three hundred seats, including those set apart for the Princess, and for the choir; they are open oaken benches, slightly carved and stained, and the whole presents a very pleasing and tasteful appearance. It will be remembered, that, in July, 1884, a grand fête was held at the Fisheries Exhibition, in London, in aid of the building fund for this church.

THE HEALTH OF THE RIVIERA.

Very favourable accounts have been received as to the sanitary state of Mentone. It appears from an official document issued by the Mairie of this town that the public health is all that can be desired; it has remained entirely unaffected by the epidemic which visited Toulon and Marseilles; and in the worst years of 1835 and 1865, when all Europe was more or less suffering from this scourge, Mentone was entirely free from it. On reference to a comparative state of the mortality of this town for the months of July, August, September, and October, it appears there were 105 deaths in 1883, 106 in 1884, and 68 only in 1885.

We have also been informed that Monte Carlo, Monaco, La Turbie, &c., remain free from anything to disturb public health. As regards Nice, reports are again in its favour, and to the effect that the intestinal affections and gastro-enteritis have entirely disappeared during the last fifteen days. The effects of the tropical heat and the abuse of water, melons, peaches, &c., were very visible. Those effects no longer exist. Very copious rains have lately fallen, which have cleared off animal and vegetable decomposition; and it appears that all danger, even to the most sensitive, has passed away. Dr. Wakefield, of Nice, says that there has been no case of cholera there for more than a month; and visitors are daily arriving. Cannes has been free from any alarming epidemic: the sanitary conditions cause the health to be all that can be desired, and an unusually good season is expected.

THE OLD TOWN CROSS OF EDINBURGH.

Dun Edin's Cross, a pillared stone,  
Rose on a turret octagon;  
But now is razed that monument,  
Whence Royal edict rang,  
And voice of Scotland's law was sent  
In glorious trumpet-clang,  
Oh, be his tomb as lead to lead  
Upon the dull destroyer's head!  
A minstrel's malison is said.

Thus did Sir Walter Scott, in his "Marmion," Canto V., when about to relate the warning vision and citation of King James, with the Scottish nobles, knights, and chieftains, doomed to meet their death in the fatal battle of Flodden, describe that "ancient and curious structure," which was demolished in 1756. But there was a slight anachronism in Sir Walter's reference to that particular Town Cross, which was one erected in 1617, more than a hundred years after the battle of Flodden, though one of earlier date, and of a different design, had stood in the High-street before. The Cross, which was an ornament of the Old Town from 1617 to 1756, has now been restored by a munificent act of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who has this week performed the ceremony of dedicating his gift to the city of Edinburgh, and consigning it to the care of the Lord Provost and other members of the Corporation. The architect of the restoration is Mr. Sydney Mitchell, of George-street, Edinburgh. It will be seen that he has faithfully reproduced the former design, which was that of an octagonal tower, 15 ft. in height, and 16 ft. in diameter at the base and summit, with circular arches in its eight faces, divided by Ionic columns, above each of which was a projecting small turret, and between the turrets was a battlement, ornamented in front with medallions of the Royal Scottish and Edinburgh city arms, and with other escutcheons. The "pillar lone" or "pillared stone," whichever be the correct reading of "Marmion," was 20 ft. high, surmounted by the figure of a unicorn supporting a shield and flag-staff. It was broken, in taking it down, by the "dull destroyer" of 1756, and the fragments lay many years in the private grounds of the mansion at Drum, but were, not very long ago, recovered by the efforts of Dr. David Laing, pieced together, and raised on a low pedestal inside the railing of St. Giles's Cathedral, on the north side. Other fragments of the old stonework are preserved at Abbotsford, as well as the door of the Tolbooth, the "Heart of Midlothian." The site of the Cross is at the east end of St. Giles's Cathedral, where it was marked by an octagonal figure in the pavement, and continued to be the place for Royal heralds and civic officials to make ceremonial proclamations. It need scarcely be observed that the proclamation of King James VIII., by Prince Charles Edward Stuart, styling himself Regent, in the rebellion of 1745, took place at the old Town Cross, and that Jacobites thought a good deal of it. Perhaps that was one reason why it was removed.

The Society of Lady Artists will hold its next annual exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, in February, 1886.

Viscount Hawarden has been appointed her Majesty's Lieutenant of the County Tipperary, in the place of Viscount Lismore, who has resigned.

A MEMORIAL OF COLONEL BURNABY.

An obelisk, which has been erected in St. Philip's Church-yard, Birmingham, mainly by subscriptions from working men, in memory of the late Colonel Frederick Burnaby, was unveiled by Lord Charles Beresford, on Wednesday week, in presence of a large number of spectators. Subsequently, a crowded meeting was held in the Townhall, when Lord C. Beresford, replying to a vote of thanks, described the leading incidents in Colonel Burnaby's career. He said Colonel Burnaby had been one of his oldest friends, and he was one of the few in General Stewart's Desert column who last saw the gallant officer alive. Colonel Burnaby was no ordinary man. Apart from his extraordinary physical power, he had very conspicuous mental gifts. He was a very great scholar, a great traveller, and a most marvellous linguist, speaking seven languages, and understanding the idioms of each of them. But by far the most characteristic feature by which he was known to his fellow-countrymen was his indomitable pluck. No difficulty or danger ever turned him aside from any enterprise or undertaking which he had in view. His Lordship proceeded to recite the chief events in the life of Colonel Burnaby—his entering the Army, his experiences in Spain with the Carlists; his visit to Khartoum, to see if he could help General Gordon; his rides to Khiva, and through Asiatic Turkey to Persia; his adventures with the Turkish army under Colonel Baker, and his balloon voyage. He also detailed Colonel Burnaby's experiences in Egypt up to his death at the battle of Abou Klea. They all knew the result of that fight. On the morning of it, Lord Charles said, he was standing close to Colonel Burnaby when his horse was shot, and the Colonel, turning to him, said, with a smile, "I'm not in luck to-day." He died as, had he the choice of death, he would have wished to die. A small cairn of stones in the Desert marked the last resting-place of the gallant officers and men who fell on that eventful day. That cairn of stones might even now have disappeared in the sand, but the memorial erected in Birmingham would show those who came after them the respect, the esteem, and affection the people of Birmingham felt towards the kindest-hearted English gentleman and the bravest soldier that ever was born, and one who died too soon.

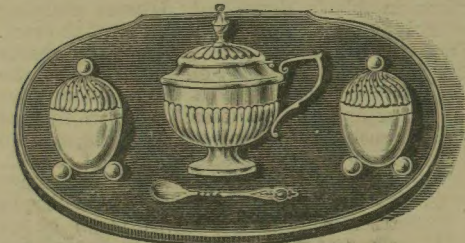
Rustem Pasha has been appointed Ottoman Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, in the stead of Musurus Pasha, who is to be pensioned.

With two dissentients, Sir James M'Garel Hogg, M.P., was yesterday week re-elected Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

During the ten months ended Oct. 31, the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom shows a considerable falling off, being in the proportion of 187,000 this year against 221,000 last year. The diminution runs through all the nationalities, only 56,000 Irishmen having emigrated this year as against 68,000 last year. The United States continues to be the great attraction, more especially for the Irish. This year there went to the United States, in round figures, 66,000 English, 12,000 Scotch, and 48,000 Irish; while the rich fields of Australasia drew only 23,000 English, 4000 Scotch, and 5000 Irish.

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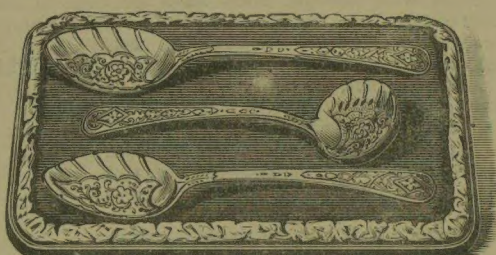
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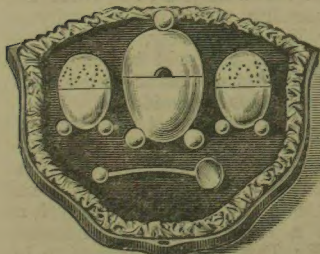
Two Richly-Chased and Per-Gilt Dessert Spoons  
and Sifter,  
in best morocco case.

Sterling Silver, £4 5 0    Electro-Silver and Gilt, £2 2 0  
Four Spoons and Sifter, Silver, £6 15 0    Electro-Silver and Gilt, £3 3 0



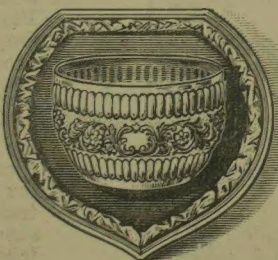
Butter-Knife, with Ivory Handle and Engraved Blade,  
in best morocco case.

Sterling Silver, £0 15 0    Electro-Silver, £0 9 0



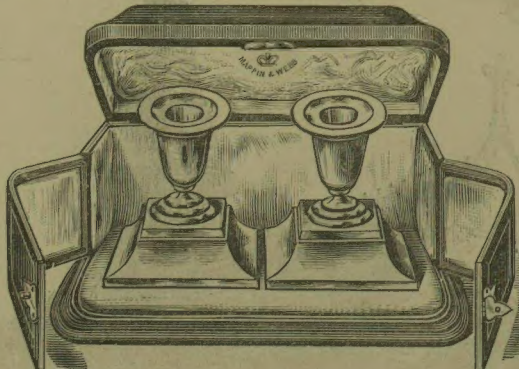
Mustard-Pot and Two Muffineers,  
complete, in morocco case.

Sterling Silver .. .. £2 10 0  
Best Electro-Silver .. .. £1 5 0



Richly-Chased Sterling Silver  
Sugar or Pap Bowl, £1 15 0

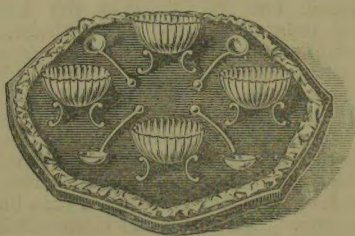
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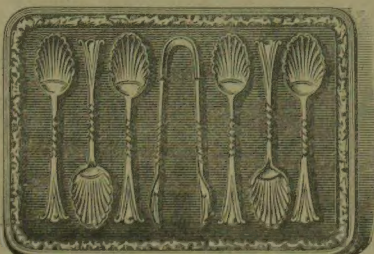
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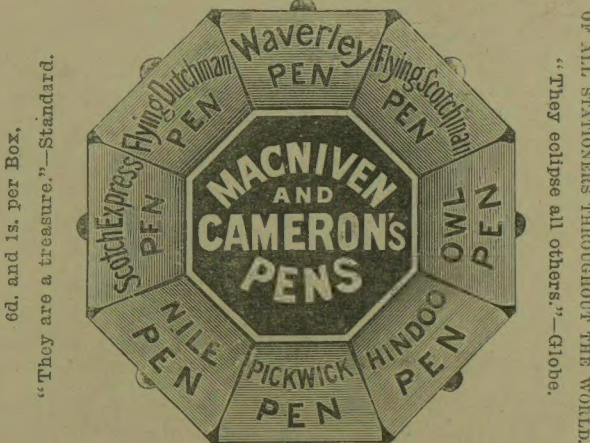
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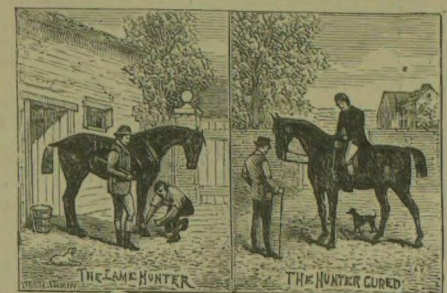
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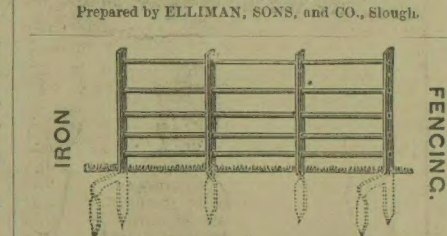
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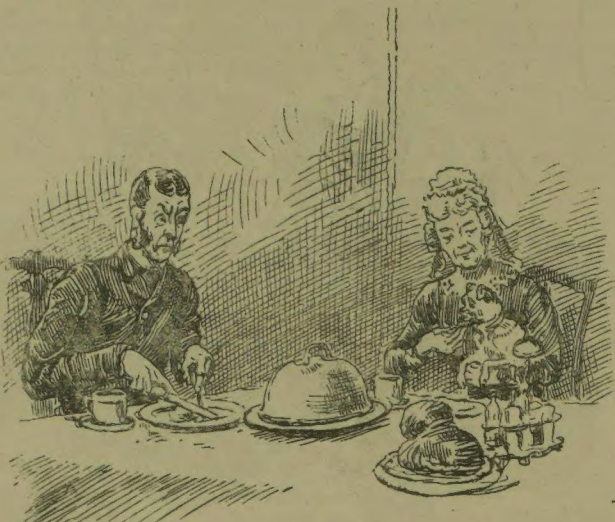
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I hate dogs! Every cur that comes into the street selects my doorstep to sit on.



My rich Aunt too, insists on her wretched pug having breakfast with us every morning.



And compels me to wash the abominable thing once a week, as "servants are so careless."



If I go into the garden I find my neighbours St. Bernard, burying his bones in my flower beds.



The same animal is offensively friendly if we meet in the street.



Of course the owner apologizes but that does not renew my ruined garments.



I can never talk to Brown, comfortably, when he has those bulldogs with him.



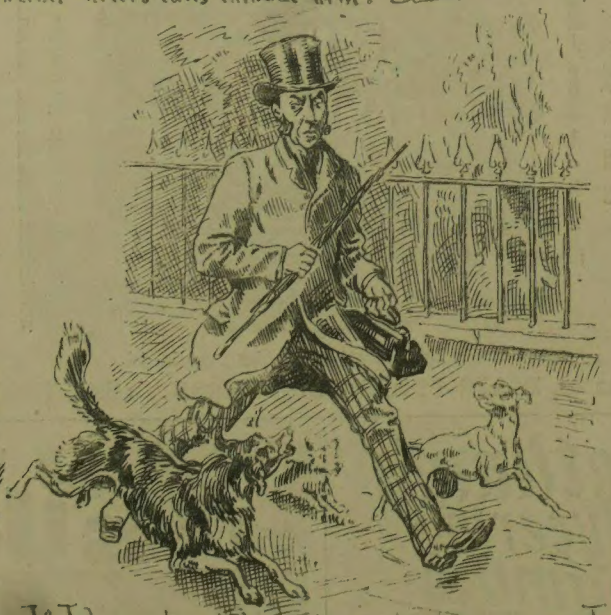
And Jones, knows what always happens with our cat when he brings that beast of his, to the house, yet he never calls without him.



And my wife always blames ME!!



Any dog that has been sent in the water, always comes near me, to shake himself!



If I hurry to catch my train in the morning, I am pursued by crowds of them!!



I'll write to the Times! In the coming Election I'll vote only for the candidate who advocates a £10. tax on every dog!!